

Tomorrow

Stars of stage...
Spectrum meets two men who spell success on the stage
... screen
Who will win the County Cricket Championship?
John Woodcock at Lords



... and holiday camp
Computer camps - the latest thing for the switched-on child
A wing...
A Special Report takes to the skies with the RAF
... and a payer
Canada's health service is in trouble over treatment charges

UK trade is back in the red

Britain's overseas trade plunged £313m into the red in the second quarter of this year after a £779m surplus previously, making the achievement of the Government's £1.3bn forecast surplus for 1983 look remote

Aid for Reagan

President Reagan, who has shown increasing signs of deafness in recent months, was seen for the first time yesterday wearing a hearing aid. It was fitted while he was on holiday in Santa Barbara last month.

Deaths warning

Nursing managers say patients will die and the health service will disintegrate rapidly if the Government persists with its cash and staffing cuts



Aquino inquiry

A commission of inquiry began hearing evidence yesterday into the death of Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader shot dead at Manila airport moments after his return from exile

Holiday war

The price war over next summer's package holidays has broken out in earnest with the announcement of price cuts from Horizon, in reply to Thomson Holidays

New guidelines

The Takeover Panel has announced tough new guidelines to control telephone canvassing for shareholders' support during takeover bids

British duel

Steve Cram, the world 1,500 metres champion, and Steve Ovett, the world 1,500 metres record holder, are in the same mile

Durie through

Joanna Durie has reached the semi-finals of the women's singles in the US Open tennis championships

Leader page 11
Letters: On the shot-down airliner from Mr William Brogan, and Canon A E Harvey, Water in the Wistow pit, from Professor J L Knill; "heritage", from Mr J P Carswell
Leading articles: Gibraltar, prison regime; neighbourhood watch groups
Features, pages 8, 10
The Korean airliner and international law; CND's uncertain future; making the most of meetings
Profile: The Social Democratic Party
Books, page 9
Fiction of the week includes Salman Rushdie's *Shame*, and the new novels by A N Wilson, Mervyn Bragg, Alistair MacLean, George Konrad, Dee Brown, Duff Hart-Davis, and Peter Nieswand
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Vice-Admiral Lord Ashbourne, Mr David Gray

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Moderates loosen links between TUC and Labour

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, Blackpool

White-collar moderates seeking a loosening of links between the TUC and the Labour Party won a mandate for change from the Trades Union Congress yesterday.

Delegates to the congress in Blackpool voted by three to two to support a move by civil servants, health workers and managers that could mark a watershed in the history of the labour movement.

After a long, soul-searching debate on economic policy and future strategy, the conference was galvanised by a late attempt on the part of militants to slam the breaks on the shift towards the right that has been the main feature of decision-making this week.

Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' union leader, who was presiding over the congress, was obliged to vacate the chair briefly after an unsuccessful challenge to his handling of calls for a card vote. But when he took the vote it produced defeat for the left by 5,815,000 votes to 3,990,000.

The moderate majority on the TUC General Council which takes over tomorrow now has authority to reject industrial action for party political purposes, and for a fundamental reappraisal of the left-inclined

policies that have been pursued over the past three years in collaboration with the Labour Party.

That close political relationship with the party is likely to be relaxed as the unions revert to more industrial preoccupations. Furthermore, the TUC will scale down its demands on the Cabinet and abandon any pretence of being "an alternative government".

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, argued that union leaders must accept that many of their members did not find intolerable the results of Conservative rule. "They have voted. We have to respect that. We cannot talk as if the trade union movement was some sort of alternative government."

He added: "We need to re-examine our economic programme and the role of the annual economic review, which I must admit in recent years has sometimes looked like a programme for an alternative government. We cannot just say that our policies are fine and that it is our members who are all wrong."

Delegates also agreed on a show of hands to reject tentative moves to take the TUC out of the tripartite National Economic Development Council (Neddy),

which brings together ministers, union leaders, and employers. "We have to argue our case where it counts - with the Government. It exposes ministers to reality," Mr Murray said.

A motion from the National Graphical Association to study the value of participation in Neddy, with a view to possible withdrawal, was heavily defeated and the successful moderate motion requires the incoming general council to maximize the influence of the TUC by increasing contacts with the Government.

The TUC will continue joint policy-making with the Labour Party through its joint liaison committee, but it is becoming increasingly clear that the emphasis will now shift towards seeking to change Mrs Margaret Thatcher's mind and away from intimate collaboration with the Labour Party.

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, was applauded when he said: "The trade union movement is seen to be too powerful in the Labour Party."

The measure of the left's failure yesterday indicates the redrawn political boundaries within the TUC.

Reports, page 4

Furious union reaction over Scargill attack on Solidarity

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing miners' leader, was last night facing a barrage of criticism from trade unions over a letter in a Trotskyite newspaper in which he bluntly stated his opposition to the Solidarity Union movement in Poland.

His letter, reprinted in yesterday's issue of *News Line*, the official newspaper of the Revolutionary Party, provoked a rash of outspoken renunciation from moderate union leaders and there will be an attempt at the TUC congress in Blackpool today to censure Mr Scargill.

Some members of the National Union of Miscellaneous Workers' delegation were threatening to move a vote of no confidence in their left-wing president at a meeting yesterday. "We're going to nail him," said Mr Trevor Bell, leader of the white-collar section of the union.

Mr Scargill left Blackpool soon after copies of the newspaper started circulating around the congress corridors and it was later revealed that he had returned to deal with a break-in at the NUM headquarters in Sheffield early yesterday morning. Nothing was

stolen, and Mr Scargill declined to make a complaint.

A statement issued on Mr Scargill's behalf in Blackpool last night did not modify his opposition to Solidarity, which he believes is anti-socialist, preferring instead to voice strong

The letter, addressed to Mr Michael Banda, General Secretary of the Workers' Revolutionary Party, stated: "Dear Mr Banda, I am in receipt of your letter dated 17th July and had already read the small open letter carried in the *News Line*."

"I am opposed to Solidarity because I believe it is an anti-socialist organization which desires the overthrow of a Socialist state. I do not and never have supported measures which are

criticism of the Polish Government's oppression of workers. The deluge of criticism of Mr Scargill was led by Mrs Kate Losinski, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, who is active in supporting Solidarity in this country and who has a Polish husband. "He now shows blind allegiance to the communist philosophy and as

secretary of the CPSA remarked: "Poor old Arthur. He is now a sad, pathetic and lonely figure. This letter shows just the sort of man he is."

Continued on page 2, col 1

Beirut shelling casualties mount

France threatens to hit back

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The United States and France combined diplomatic threats with gunboat diplomacy yesterday in an effort to smother the civil war in the mountains around Beirut.

In Damascus, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, was warning President Assad that Syria should avoid any involvement in the side of the Druze militia, while France threatened to stage a naval bombardment of Druze positions in the Chouf mountains after another of its officers in the multinational peacekeeping force was killed and at least three others wounded.

The French were to go as far as to scramble two Super-Endurard fighter aircraft from the aircraft carrier *Foch* off the Lebanese coast, and to send them on a photo-reconnaissance mission over Druze gun emplacements in the hilltop town of Aley.

The aircraft swept low over Beirut and up into the mountains. Twenty minutes after they had returned to the carrier, five warships - a French destroyer, and American missile cruiser and

French fighter planes were bombing the French military headquarters in Beirut - unless the bombardment ceases immediately," Mr Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, said in Paris yesterday after learning that a French paratrooper had been killed in Beirut.

destroyer and two Italian frigates - steamed ominously up the coastline off Beirut, their guns pointing towards the mountains.

All day, Lebanese troops dug on to their positions behind earthen fortifications on the southern highway at Khale and in damaged apartment blocks inland at Aramoun, but Druze guns continued to fire shells around the western perimeter of the city and on to the airport and US Marine contingent positions.

Western ambassadors and Lebanese officials have now convinced themselves - or at least are attempting to convince journalists - that Beirut is being attacked on the instructions of Syria, perhaps even by Syrian Army gun crews.

They produced two high altitude photographs of the Aley region which showed three small rectangular objects near the town. These were identified by officials at the Lebanese presidential palace as tanks, although this was not clear from the pictures.

The same officials also produced what they said were transcripts of radio transmissions made by Palestinian guerrillas in the mountains. One of them, said to have been made by a Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine officer at 21.30 hours on September 5 on 3.48 megahertz, read: "Replying to your message, need more personnel very urgently to support fight on Bhamdoun."

Another - said to be from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - was made on September 6, and recorded four Palestinians wounded in the battles around Bhamdoun.

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such I don't think he is any longer credible as a trade unionist."

Mr Frank Chapple, the right-wing electricians' union leader and the congress president described Mr Scargill's remarks as the "ravings of an idiot."

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, was applauded when he said: "The trade union movement is seen to be too powerful in the Labour Party."

The measure of the left's failure yesterday indicates the redrawn political boundaries within the TUC.

against human rights either in Poland, the Soviet Union or anywhere else but I will not associate myself with these elements (including you) who seem, paranoiac in their determination to smash a Socialist system."

"I only hope you will show the same fervour and unite with other sections of the working-class movement in Britain in defeating the Thatcher government (sic), which makes the Polish administration seem almost amateurish by comparison."

"Yours fraternally, A Scargill, President."

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The Princess of Wales during her visit yesterday to the James Keiller sweet factory in Dundee.

BP to raise £250m in North Sea sale

By Jonathan Davis

British Petroleum, Britain's largest oil company, sprung a major surprise last night by saying it was putting up for sale a part of the most profitable oilfield in the North Sea.

It said, in an announcement that could well have political ramifications, that it is planning to auction up to 12 per cent of the Forties field to other oil companies.

The sale, which comes just before a further government sale of shares in the company, is expected to raise at least £250m for BP.

The Forties field, discovered in 1970, is producing about 450,000 barrels a day - about 20 per cent of Britain's oil production.

Mr Roger Bexon, BP's managing director for exploration and production, said that the sale was being undertaken to raise money for investment in other North Sea oil and gas projects.

BP said that at least 170 companies were being asked to put in bids for 40 shares, each of one-quarter per cent, in the field by November 4 this year.

Although the Government has known about the likely deal for some time, Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will have the right to veto potential purchasers.

Nevertheless, the fact that part of the field, which is 94.7 per cent owned by BP, could be partially sold to foreign-owned companies is likely to raise a political furor.

IRA panic as new supergrass talks

By Jonathan Davis

Dozens of IRA men were going into hiding last night as Ulster's latest and most important "supergrass" gave names to the police.

Robert Lean, aged 37, the IRA's second in command in Belfast, could lead the security forces to the top of the Provisionals' leadership, and give information on crimes going back to the 1970s.

Eighteen people have already been arrested. Many leading Provisionals were racing for the Republic's border. The IRA in West Belfast appeared to be in complete disarray, unable to trust their closest associates.

Mr Lean, from Ballymurphy, the father of five children, is considered to be the most significant of the 30 "supergrasses" recruited by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, whose success in getting IRA men to turn informer has led to a major decrease in the level of Ulster terrorism.

Figures released yesterday showed that the number of informers whose identities have been disclosed has doubled since the past year. Murders have fallen from 97 in 1982 to 43 so far this year, and only three British soldiers have been killed compared with 21 last year.

Suspects charged with terrorist crimes have risen from 196 last year to 325 for the first seven months of 1983.

As widespread searches went on yesterday for the suspects named by Mr Lean, the informer and his family were under heavy police protection.

Firebomb letter ignites in Tebbit's department

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A crude letter bomb addressed to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, ignited yesterday as a clerk opened it at the minister's department. The 19-year-old civil servant was uninjured.

In Edinburgh another device sent to Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, was discovered by staff at the Scottish Office. It did not explode or ignite when a member of staff undid the package.

No responsibility was claimed for either device but a stencilled sheet inside the London bomb bore the initials SNLA, the Scottish National Liberation Army, who have been linked to other letter bombs in the past year.

The two devices were very similar. That in London was made up of two tubes of cigarette lighter fuel, a book of matches and a match striker.

Hume tells priests to get involved in politics

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, yesterday urged the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales to involve itself more deeply in British politics. He singled out the issue of nuclear war as "our most serious concern."

The cardinal was speaking out what he wished to be the church's main priorities in the coming years. Speaking to the National Conference of Priests at its meeting in Birmingham, he said: "The church must now accept its proper responsibility to the whole community of the nation."

"That means preserving our traditional community care, but also now, as Catholics, involving ourselves much more in the institutions of our land, in

neighbourhood organizations, trade unions, local government and Parliament."

"In a democratic society we should be foremost in supporting our lawful and elected institutions, and in working with and through them to achieve necessary reforms."

He began by calling for a greater emphasis on spiritual matters among the clergy. "We are to speak of God, whom we should know, and be familiar with, as if we could see the invisible. That sets us our first and inescapable priority. We must as priests and evangelists be men of God and speak to the people about God."



Cardinal Hume: "Our age stands condemned."

having invented so horrendous a weapon and for having spent so much on it. I would urge you not to let go of the issue involved. They are central to our survival. We ought not to allow politicians

of any country to ignore our most serious concerns.

"They must seek to lessen tensions, to build confidence, to construct verifiable measures by every means that is available."

Cardinal Hume announced the decision of the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales to allow the ordination into the Roman Catholic priesthood of married men who were before becoming Roman Catholics, ordained in another church.

"I would like to stress that individual conversions for conscience's sake will not be allowed to detract from the commitment of the bishops to ecumenism."

He thought the number of married priests would be small, and the decision should not be seen as weakening the present

discipline concerning the celibacy of the priesthood.

He called on priests to put new emphasis on strengthening family life, particularly by seeking out families in need of health and support.

"We surely all recognize that the health of the nation depends on the health of its most important cell, the family," he told them.

The priests should also be "acutely aware of new dimensions of poverty" in the world.

"We must be part of the public debate on the future of the welfare state, and must be ready to support and defend the sick, the handicapped, the elderly and those who need to be cared for by the healthy, the wealthy and the employed."

British pilots lead world ban on Russia

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Britain's airline pilots led a worldwide chorus of protest yesterday by banning flights to Russia for 60 days in line with Tuesday's recommendation of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Association.

Similar action was reported from the United States, Canada, France, Australia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. Other national pilots' associations were still considering the IFALPA request.

In London, similar moves were made by the International Transport Workers' Federation which called on its affiliated air and ground staff in 64 countries to take industrial action against flights to and from Russia.

They called on affiliated unions to protest to the Soviet Government against the shooting down of the Korean jet, and to call on the International Civil Aviation Organization - through which the governments regulate world aviation - to make a full investigation of the incident, as well as to apply sanctions against the Soviet Union by refusing to allow Russian aircraft in other nations' airspace.

The British ban means that British Airways' four flights a week to Moscow will stop from Friday. BA was still accepting bookings last night but taking passengers' telephone numbers and warning them the flight might not leave. The four Aeroflot flights were, however, in doubt.

If Heathrow ground handlers refuse to deal with Aeroflot they will stop too; but last night they were still awaiting a lead which

could come from Blackpool, where the TUC is dealing with international affairs today.

Meanwhile, shop stewards at Heathrow said that while they were appalled at the Russian action, no instructions were being given to the men. "If anything happens it will be a spontaneous reaction by the individual worker," one said. "They must do what they think best."

At Gatwick, there was uncertainty about the seven or eight charter flights to Moscow each week for travel firms like Thomson, Saga and Intourist. So far their Aeroflot charter flights have been handled, though in one case only with the help of supervisors after some ground staff refused. The next two are due tomorrow.

At Heathrow, besides the eight BA and Aeroflot flights, Japan Air Lines operates a weekly flight to Moscow then on to Japan, and the airline was last night awaiting instructions from Japan as to next Monday's flight.

In Paris, the National Union of Airline Pilots, representing three quarters of French pilots, decided yesterday to follow the IFALPA.

M Roger Borie, the vice-president of the union, said that the boycott could begin on Monday.

● Visit cancelled: The Labour-controlled Nottinghamshire County Council yesterday cancelled a planned meeting with a delegation of Russians from Minsk. But a reception by the Lord Mayor of Nottingham on behalf of the Labour-controlled city council will go ahead today.

Gromyko insists jet was spying

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, yesterday brazened out the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet.

He told the European security review conference that the Soviet Union's frontiers were sacred and that anyone violating them must accept full responsibility for doing so.

Speaking after a procession of foreign ministers had demanded a full explanation for the disaster, Mr Gromyko expressed regret for the loss of life but said that it was perfectly clear that the Korean aircraft was on special duty for the American authorities and their special services.

The scene was thus set for a confrontation when Mr Gromyko meets Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, this afternoon. Looking upset, Mr Shultz said after listening to the speech: "I am very disappointed to sit and hear continued falsehoods on such matters of moving importance in the human rights field."

The implication of the speech, Mr Shultz said, was that if anyone else strayed over the Soviet frontiers "they are ready to shoot them down again."

In a rambling speech, Mr

Gromyko accused "circles in the United States" of publishing lying versions of what occurred and of whipping up a military psychosis in accordance with Washington's military plans.

Mr Gromyko, maintaining that the Soviet Union had already given a full explanation, said the Korean aircraft had stayed for a long while over an area which was "one of our most important strategic facilities."

"Why was it there and what was it doing?" he asked, accusing the US in turn of avoiding giving any explanation.

No one has the right to violate the frontiers of any other state. Mr Gromyko went on, adding that the Soviet pilot was obeying instructions from his base which were fully in accordance with the Soviet Union's legislation regarding its frontiers.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, meeting Mr Gromyko immediately after the speech, made it clear to him that his explanation was "still not credible". The frosty 45-minute meeting was devoted solely to the jumbo incident.

Western and neutral foreign ministers have begun the conference.

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Holidays war declared with Horizon riposte to Thomson price cuts

By John Withers

The price war for the custom of next summer's package holiday-makers opened yesterday in earnest. Horizon Travel announced that it was cutting prices by an average of 6 per cent and offering extra that would match Thomson Holidays, Britain's biggest foreign tour operator.

The Horizon decision means that four operators with almost 30 per cent of the market are now offering cheaper holidays next year than during the past summer. Industry sources said that other companies will have little choice but to follow, possibly forcing some operators out of business.

In its brochure, published before some travel companies have even produced winter holiday programmes, Horizon offers free first-class rail travel to airports and free holidays for children in some apartments. Like Thomson, which announced its plans last week and put the holidays on sale yesterday, Horizon has also incorporated

airport taxes, usually £10 a holiday, into the overall price. Horizon estimates that the two firms' prices are comparable.

In a move to attract single-parent families, traditionally poorly-served by tour operators, Horizon is offering between 10 and 30 per cent price reductions in 60 hotels for a child who travels with only one parent.

The overall result for holiday-makers is that on a £250 holiday savings will vary between £5 and £15. But there will be some bigger reductions, and Horizon cited reductions of £93 for two weeks on half board in Corfu, £62 to Crete and £51 to Ibiza on full board.

Horizon suffered a slight loss of customers this year. After setting a record in 1982, its share of the market has fallen slightly to about 32,000 holidaymakers this summer. It now has about eight per cent of the market, compared with Thomson's 20 per cent, and Intasun's 11 per cent.

Horizon's slight dip this summer was largely put down to its refusal to follow Thomson and bring out a lower-priced, mid-season brochure to attract those who booked late.

By staggering the printing of its holiday brochures through the winter Thomson is retaining the option to bring in new brochures with even lower prices, and it now seems likely that Horizon would be forced to do the same if the price war intensifies.

Horizon expects a growth of between 5 and 10 per cent in the five million Britons who will holiday abroad next summer, and it has increased its capacity to almost half a million to meet the demand. The forecast is based on the strength of sterling against the peseta and drachma.

The over big tour operator, Intasun, produces its brochure later in the year and normally attempts to match or undercut its rivals. Intasun said it would be publishing details next month.

M'lady Megan settles in at the mansion



and keeps her job as a gardener

Lady Megan Edgcombe has kept her feet firmly on the ground since she took up residence at the estate her father, the eighth Earl of Mount Edgcombe, recently inherited.

Not for her the leisured lifestyle of a young aristocrat: instead she has signed on for a four-year apprenticeship as a £60-a-week gardener with Plymouth City Council.

At the end of her hard working day she leaves work to cross the Tamar by ferry and walk up a half-mile long, tree-lined drive to her other life as the lady of the house at a 13-bedroom Tudor mansion overlooking Plymouth Sound.



Lady Megan Edgcombe, who is equally at home in sophisticated dresses in the evening (top), or jeans and T-shirt for work (below).

her family while their business interests are dealt with. They will arrive next year.

The seventh earl, a widower, died last November. He had no children so the title passed to his nephew, the present earl.

"We were just an ordinary family back in New Zealand. It is like a dream walking up the drive to the house - to think I live here," Lady Megan said as she looked out over the rolling parkland.

In the evenings dinner is served from silver salvers by the cook at Mr Young, the butler. "I cannot get used to it. When I first came I asked the staff to call me Megan, but they said would not be right."

"I still cannot bring myself to get Mr Young running around after me. He probably disappears, but I will get my own drinks," she smiled.

The newly titled family faces a bill of £750,000 for death duties

"We knew we would inherit the estate one day, but it is taking a lot of getting used to by all our family," she said.

"I am having to remember that locally the name of Edgcombe is very important. When I go out at night, cook sometimes comes too to make sure other people keep what she thinks ought to be a respectful distance - it is making friends a bit difficult, but I would not swap my new life for anything," she said.

Superted drives out US cartoons

Young viewers will get more comedy and light entertainment programmes and fewer "stale and repetitive" American cartoons on BBC television this autumn.

The head of children's programmes, Mr Edward Barnes, said yesterday they were concentrating on laughs.

"We shall be covering everything from the slapstick of *Renegades* to anarchic humour of *So You Want to Be Top*."

He was particularly pleased to be screening new British-made animation *Bananaman* and *Superted* head our new season of superheros in the slot between *Play School* and *Jackanory* which has previously been occupied almost exclusively by American material.

The philosophical *Henry's Cat* by Bob Godfrey would be joining *Will o' the Wisp* and *Morph* in the pre-news slot.

The autumn will also see changes in *Play School*. It will have its first transmission on BBC 1 at 3.55pm, appealing to children returning home from infant school as well as those of preschool age.

Mr Barnes said *Blue Peter* would be celebrating another anniversary. Two new situation comedies will be *Seaview*, which takes a humorous look at the domestic struggles of the Shelton family who run a guest house in Blackpool, and *Wooler*, the nickname of Mildred Walters, the dog warden of Kidbury District Council, who has extraordinary powers with dogs.

Man who killed street attacker freed by court

A man who stabbed to death an attacker who attempted to rob him walked free from Birmingham Magistrates Court yesterday after a murder charge against him was dropped.

Mr Barrington Aladice, aged 23, was discharged after the Director of Public Prosecutions ruled that he might have a defence of excusable homicide or self-defence.

He had been charged with the murder of Mr Dennis Boomer, aged 24, of Clifford Walk, Newtown, who died after being stabbed in the stomach.

The next day Mr Aladice surrendered to the police and was remanded in custody for more than two months before being granted bail.

Peer divorced

The 30-year marriage of Lord Avebury, aged 54, the Liberal peer and wife Kina, aged 49, was ended in London yesterday, on the ground that the couple had lived apart for more than two years.

As Eric Lubbock, he won the Orpington by-election for the Liberals in 1962.

Plea to farmers on straw burning

From John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, Stoneleigh

It was time for farmers to reconsider straw burning in terms of social acceptability and not just technical efficiency, Mr George Jackson, agricultural director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, said yesterday.

Mr Jackson, who is responsible for farming more than 700 acres owned by the society, was speaking at the second annual autumn cultivation demonstration at the National Agricultural Centre in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

He described how his home village of Bidford-on-Avon had been "up in arms" last Sunday when it awoke to find houses and shops littered with ash. "I think that as farmers we have to come to terms with the fact that the other 97 per cent of the

population not only has a voice but a vote", he said.

"What we are looking for is a compromise," he said. A particular practice had to be judged not simply on whether it was scientifically better than the alternatives, but on whether it was acceptable "to those who live around us and with us".

Significantly the emphasis at this year's demonstration, which continues today, is in methods of incorporating straw into the soil as an alternative to burning.

Mr Jackson said there were some soils in which straw incorporation was clearly impossible. On some of the society's land after the hot, dry summer, one could not even get a plough into the ground.

Presenting awards to the winners of a national soil straw

burning competition, Mr Morgan Milne, chairman of the National Farmers' Union's Mutual Insurance Society, said that, whatever the merits of burning, it did carry risks. The evidence suggested that there was still a surprising amount of carelessness.

But Mr Charles Thomas, the society's managing director, said that damage from straw burning was not as great as some of the publicity suggested.

● Farmers in Somerset apologized yesterday to householders caught up in clouds of ash from burnt straw and stubble during gales last weekend, but said irresponsible farmers were not to blame. The ground was often too hard and the wind exceptionally strong, they said (the Press Association reports).

No cure for baldness, survey says

By David Nicholson-Lard

Locations, potions, tonics and transplants are better avoided by bald men, *Which?* magazine says today. All alleged aids are costly, time-consuming and less than satisfactory, it says, adding: "No one can give you back your hair."

A survey by the Consumers' Association magazine *Which?* against hair treatment clinics and describes hair transplants as a "risky business". The costs varied from £430 to £4,680, clinics were not strictly enough controlled and consultations were often carried out by unqualified people, it says.

Some members gained a "new self-confidence" from transplants but others suffered bleeding, scarring, pain, unnaturally severe hairlines, hair which could not be combed and "doll scalp" - tufts of hair in neat rows. In one case grafts were planted the wrong way so that they grew in different directions.

Those determined on a transplant should check the surgeon's name in the Medical Register, avoid doing anything before they are at least 25 and reconcile themselves to discomfort, time off work and spending more money in the future.

They should also check with their GP or dermatologist that they really have "male pattern" baldness - recession first at the temples and later at the crown, caused by inherited factors and by sensitivity to the male hormone androgen - not dandruff, blocked glands or greasy hair, the magazine points out.

Half of 32 men who had used a lotion "were dissatisfied and reaction was hard to assess in other cases. Some lotions can create the appearance of temporarily renewed growth by irritating the hair follicles, but there is no medical evidence that they can cause permanently renewed growth. Most of 17 men surveyed who had tried a treatment clinic said it had not affected the rate of hair loss. One clinic recommended hormone treatment costing £4,000.

The magazine describes hair-waves in which a hair piece is woven into remaining hair, as expensive and inconvenient. Of 10 men who had tried one, six had given up and four were satisfied.

Of 20 men who used wigs, only three were dissatisfied but there were still complaints about discomfort in heat and restrictions on activities.

Which concludes: "Even some of the satisfied men in our survey said they wished they had never started trying to hide their baldness and would advise others to try to come to terms with theirs."

Murder-hunt police clear sketch man

From Arthur Omasa, Birmingham

Detectives hunting the killer of Caroline Hogg, the five-year-old Edgburgh girl who disappeared on July 8 and whose body was found 10 days later in Leicestershire, have interviewed one of two men whose sketch pictures were published a month ago.

The artist's impression was of a rough-looking man without glasses, seen sitting on a wall near the amusement fair at Portobello, Edinburgh, from which the girl disappeared. He lives locally and the police said yesterday that they had now eliminated him from their inquiries.

The search for the second man, who looks similar but wears

glasses, continues. A senior officer said: "There is no doubt that someone knows him and may be shielding him."

Mr Hector Clark, Assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, who is coordinating the hunt, and for the killer of Susan Maxwell, aged 11, who disappeared near her home at Coldstream last year and was found dead in Staffordshire, said: "Inquiries are progressing well and I am happy with the situation. Morale is high and confidence has not diminished."

He said 200 detectives were working full time in Scotland, Leicestershire and Staffordshire.

Open verdict on disco dancer

A woman, aged 18, died after she touched or tripped over a faulty light at an open-air discotheque, an inquest was told yesterday. Louise McCracken collapsed after dancing bare-foot at a Conservative Party barbecue in Goring, Oxfordshire, in June.

Onlookers tried to revive her, but she died after inhaling her own vomit.

Mr Richard Cowdell, pathologist, said there was no evidence of electrocution and he knew of no cases where a shock had caused vomiting.

Fans banned

Portsmouth Football Club has banned 11 of its supporters, who appeared in courts this week after disturbances at the club's first match of the season, from entering Fratton Park Stadium for life in an attempt to stamp out hooliganism.

Plane missing

A light aircraft carrying four people from Birmingham to Killybeggy in the Irish Republic disappeared after crossing the Irish coast yesterday morning, and was feared to have crashed.

Body blow

Offers of corpses for medical science are being rejected by the University of Birmingham at the moment because of a shortage of space and reduced demand.

Museum raid

A collection of snuff and needle boxes valued at £30,000 has been stolen from the Christchurch Mansion Museum, Ipswich.

BBC microcomputer aims for share of US market

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The BBC Microcomputer, which has dominated the school computer market in Britain in the past year, is to be launched in the United States this week in competition with some of the giants of the home computer market.

The sales of the computer, made by Acorn of Cambridge, will coincide with the showing of the BBC programme on computers by public television in the United States in the autumn.

About 150,000 of the microcomputers have been sold in Britain. The US school market alone, is expected to be worth \$5,000m (£3.3bn) in five years. Tandy (Radio Shack), Commodore, Texas Instruments are among manufacturers which have cut the price of their microcomputers to maintain a position in the market.

Mother is given legal aid for pill challenge

Mrs Victoria Gillick has been granted legal aid for an appeal against a High Court decision in July that it is not illegal for doctors to prescribe the contraceptive pill to girls under the age of 16 without parental consent.

Legal aid was refused by the Law Society last month, but it has now been granted by its area committee in Cambridge.

Mrs Gillick, aged 36, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, the mother of 10 children, said yesterday: "There was no way I could pay for an appeal myself, but I must continue my campaign. Too many people are wanting to see the High Court decision reversed."

Man jailed for Chapman killing has sentence cut

President Karamanlis of Greece has rejected a petition for pardon by Nikos Mountis, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Miss Ann Chapman, a freelance journalist from London, in 1971. But he has commuted the jail term to 20 years, enabling Mountis to qualify for release on parole almost at once.

Mountis was convicted in 1973 of the attempted rape and murder in Athens of Miss Chapman. Her father, Mr Edward Chapman, of Putney, London, has never been convinced of Mountis's guilt, but pleas for retrial were rejected on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to cast doubt on the verdict.

Remorse may have led to prison cell hanging

A man questioned by detectives investigating the "wrong man" murder of Charles Simpson, who was shot outside his home last year, was found hanged in his prison cell. An inquest was told yesterday that David McKay, aged 37, may have been filled with remorse over the serious charges he faced.

Det. Chief Inspector David Oakley told the coroner, Mr David Foster, that other serious matters in which McKay could have been involved were being investigated.

Dr Foster told the jury in his summing up: "There is evidence that McKay may have had a hand

in someone else's very sudden and violent death. He may well have had remorse about that."

Mr Simpson was shot by a killer who mistook him for someone else, the police said at the time.

The inquest at Southwark, south-east London, was told that McKay of Wild Street, Holborn, central London, was arrested in May with another man for the alleged abduction and rape of a woman.

Mr Oakley, of Streatham police, said prison authorities were sent police form outlining McKay's mental state and warn-

ing them he was a suicide risk, but they were not obliged to act on it.

Dr Roy Burrows, the prison doctor who examined McKay on the morning of his death, said: "He was cheerful and calm and did not seem depressed or suicidal."

The man who shared McKay's cell in Brixton prison said: "He settled down for an evening's entertainment. I was reading my book and the next thing I knew he was hanging at the window. He never said he was going to kill himself."

Dr Foster interrupted: "It must raise a lot of questions in the jury's mind. You were reading a

book while your cell mate was hanging himself."

The witness replied: "No, I was asleep. I woke up and saw him hanging there and just rang the bell."

Mr David Lightfoot, a prison officer who first heard the alarm, said he saw McKay hanging but could not enter the cell because the key was kept in a sealed wallet at night. Another officer said it was five to ten minutes before the door was opened and McKay was cut down.

Dr Foster said there was insufficient evidence that McKay hanged himself alone. He directed the jury to return an open verdict.

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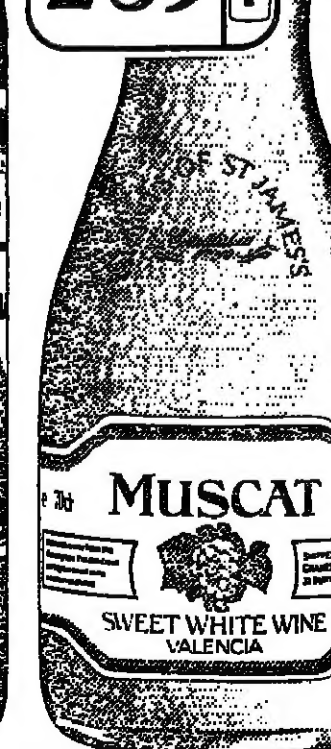
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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The trade unions are disenchanted with the Labour Party because of its crushing electoral defeat and their fear that it will lose again next time. But much of the blame for the failure of the party must be attributed to the unions themselves. They have been guilty of sins of commission and omission.

To a wide section of the electorate they have become forces of destruction, agents of unrest and impediments to prosperity. They were seen in the worst light during the winter of discontent, and they have never managed to shake off the reputation they acquired then. A political party that is closely associated with them loses public support through the connexion.

Anybody who went round the doorsteps in different parts of the country during the general election and at recent by-elections knows what a political bogey the unions have become. They must also take a large share of the responsibility for the policies which Labour went in to the election. In some instances they actively propounded policies that did not seem credible to the country in other cases they acquiesced in such policies. If they had together used, in a constructive fashion, the immense power that they possess within the party they could at any time in the last four years have prevented its drift into unreality. Their failure was partly one of realism and partly of interest.

Weakness of the structure

Mr Len Murray warned members yesterday that "in setting out our objectives it is just not good enough to say more for everybody". Congress went on to vote for an objective appraisal of TUC policies and of realistic priorities, and instructed the general council to "prepare a statement of the principles of modern trade unionism and the steps required for the trade union movement to progress".

What are the political consequences likely to be? If the trade union movement were to develop a positive and comprehensive economic policy that commanded the overwhelming support of its members, this could revive the fortunes of Labour and restore the identification of the unions with the party. The easiest way for the unions to secure the adoption of a new economic policy in which they had real confidence and to which they attached the highest priority would be for them to push it through the Labour Party conference and then to get the party returned to office.

But one of the features of the British trade union movement throughout its history has been the weakness of its central structure. It is not well equipped to develop new comprehensive policies that take account of uncomfortable modern realities and command the enthusiastic support of the membership, especially at a time when the views and interests of the members have become so varied. The process of reappraisal on which the TUC has now embarked is only at a very early and tentative stage. It is only the beginning of the beginning in the march towards reality.

This initiative is more likely, therefore, to yield a large measure of agreement only on limited policies and a particular style of operation. The style would be one that gave priority in practice, whatever might be said in theory, to negotiations with whoever happened to be in government. The need for such negotiations has been a frequent theme at Blackpool this week.

To be successful they would have to be conducted largely within the framework of that government's strategy. The TUC could dissociate itself firmly from the strategy and could certainly seek to adjust it at the margin. But to spend much time challenging the strategy head-on in discussions would turn the dialogue into an empty rhetorical exercise.

If this pragmatic approach were followed, it would gradually but perceptibly lead to a greater distancing of most trade unions from the Labour Party, whatever the union leaders themselves might say or even intend.

Delegates applaud attack on Scargill's television appearances

A bitter attack on the television appearances of Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, by Mr Alastair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, won the loudest round of approving applause at the Trades Union Congress in Blackpool yesterday.

The congress was taking a look, in the course of its economic debate, at what TUC members should be in the wake of the Conservative victory in June and a CPSA motion which laid down that the congress rejected industrial action for party political purposes, came in for a lot of criticism.

Defending it, Mr Graham expressed a sentiment that was obviously shared by most people in the Open House at the Winter Gardens. He said that every time Mr Scargill went on the television screens and talked about political action the trade union movement fell lower in public esteem and popularity.

"Some of us", he added, "are waiting until Mr Scargill gets his members out on a decent industrial dispute."

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, was equally blunt when he said that anyone who believed that people who would not vote out a government through the ballot box would go to the barricades "to chuck it out" was living in Cloud-cuckoo-land.

The CPSA motion, which also called on the TUC General Council to ensure that the trade union movement failed to persuade its members adequately to support its policies, was carried by 5,815,000 votes to 3,999,000, a majority of 1,816,000. A National Graphical Association (1982) move to get the general council to review its policy of involvement in the National Economic Development Council was rejected on a show of hands.

There were protests, points of order and Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC, had his chairmanship unsuccessfully challenged, when he said that the CPSA motion had been carried on a show of hands.

The congress insisted on the card vote in which the motion was carried.

Conservative claims of economic recovery were attacked by Mr Mostyn (Moses) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), when he moved a motion which called for measures to assist industries threatened with extinction, including cutting value added tax and increasing investment grants and regional assistance.

Mr Evans said that even if the Tories' luck held out for a time, the country would remain in a mess under this monetarist Government.

Referring to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said: "The latest monetarist violinist, Nigel Lawson, is playing the same old tune. He even goes as far as to forecast a 2.5 per cent growth next year, a significant improvement and contrary to professional forecasts."

The Tory monetarist policy had ground the country down steadily. The real figure of unemployment was well over four million with a rising, long-term trend, despite a 10,000 drop in the figure this month. Production was stagnant, investment had collapsed, and the balance of trade was in the red, despite North Sea oil. Britain, once the workshop of the world, was now importing more manufactured goods than she was exporting abroad.

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Reports from Alan Wood, Gordon Wellman, and Stephen Goodwin

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said that even such limited restrictions on imports that existed had not been adequately reinforced.

Also discussed was a motion calling on the general council to initiate a review of the value of the trade union movement of its continued involvement in the NEDC.

Mr Graham told the congress that the greatest favour it could do the Labour Party was to restore the standing influence and popularity of the trade union movement.

"Just as my members do not want CPSA to be a prisoner of Labour Party policy, so I think the Labour Party, particularly if it is going to capture electoral support, needs to be seen to develop its policies and philosophies without this trade union movement, with its separate interests, breathing down its neck."

Mr Graham was moving the controversial motion on TUC strategy but denied it was about "ditching" the Labour Party.

The motion asked that the congress could not ignore the lessons of the 1983 general election when many union members and their families failed to vote for economic and social policies agreed by successive congresses.

"Congress rejects industrial action for party political purposes but records its belief that democracy does not begin and end with placing a vote in a ballot box at a general election and accepts that the trade union movement has historically required a major political aim to achieve its objectives", the motion continued.

It reaffirmed the need for independent and strong trade unions which "accurately reflect the wishes and aspirations of their members".

The motion also called on the general council to use all available means, "including direct discussions with government and participation in joint committees and organisations". To maximise the influence of the TUC.

Mr David Williams, general secretary of the Confederation of Health Services Employees, seconded the motion, said that this was not a time for trade unions to distance themselves from the Labour Party.

Mr James Knapp, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, opposing the motion on TUC strategy, said that he saw no reason for the movement to retreat from its alternative economic strategy. If they had not succeeded in getting that strategy across then they should redouble their efforts.

The TGWU and Furniture and Allied Trades Union motions were carried and the NGA motion on links with the NEDC rejected, all on a show of hands. The composite motion on TUC strategy was carried by 5,815,000 votes to 3,999,000, a majority 1,816,000 votes.

Mr Ray Evans, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, seconded.

The TUC was there to win things for trade unionists that unions could not get separately and that meant negotiating with governments.

Mr Len Murray, General Secretary of the TUC, said when presenting the sections of the general council's report criticising various aspects of the Government's economic policy.

In opening the economic debate and referring to the various motions to be considered, Mr Murray returned to the theme of TUC Talks with the Government and on behalf of the general council urged the congress to reject any motion which called for an immediate review of the value of the trade union movement of the TUC's continued involvement in the National Economic Development Council.

Mr Murray said that the challenge facing them now was not only how they dealt with the problems their members were facing but how they identified and anticipated the needs of their members in the future. "We have to argue our case and their case where it counts - with government", he said.

One good reason for being in the NEDC was that it enabled the TUC to engage in the wider dialogue. Another good reason was that it exposed ministers to reality. Ministers, like unions and employers, had to face the facts of industrial life. That was the general council's case for staying in the NEDC, hammering home the realities and keeping at it.

They had to put their members' case wherever they could and that meant talking with the Government. "When we go to talk with ministers, and not just on their chosen agenda, we do not carry rose tinted spectacles with us, indeed very often a long spoon is

sometimes more appropriate. But talk we must when that is the best way of serving our members."

Mr Murray said the TUC had survived many changes of government. It had won through because it never forgot that it had to serve and represent its members. The TUC General Council still did not believe the Government's policy made sense.

Mr Murray at Blackpool yesterday: "We must argue our case."

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Mr Raymond Buckton (left), of Aslef, with his NUR opposite number Mr James Knapp, yesterday, and (right) Mr Mostyn Evans, of the TGWU, making a point. (Photographs: John Manning.)

Information demanded on Tory Party funds

The financing of the Conservative Party by public companies using shareholders' money must be made more accountable to shareholders, Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, said. He was successfully moving a motion asking the TUC General Council to undertake a comprehensive analysis of ways of improving the accountability of public companies.

Perhaps, he said, shareholders should be able to contract out of political contributions. The Government might care to have a look at that idea.

The scale of political donations was huge. Nearly £2m was donated by 286 large public companies in one year alone. Thirty-six of the largest 50 manufacturing companies had made political donations since 1979.

To what extent were the political contributions made to the Conservative Party repaid to the donors in one way or another? When the Conservative Party formed the Government, what did the donors get in return? What accountability was there?

There had been much talk lately of huge golden handshakes to senior executives. Clearly the situation needed investigating.

Another area where accountability left much to be desired was the procedure used for the nomination of directors and chief executives. It was assumed that the board always knew best.

'We are seeing creation of illiterate, jobless class'

The country's brightest young people were having their brilliance dulled and their opportunities snuffed out, Mr Clive Jenkins, chairman of the TUC education committee, said when he opened a debate on education.

Mr Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, expressed the TUC's outrage at government proposals to privatize parts of the educational system. "Privatization means private intellectual poverty for those who cannot afford otherwise", he said.

TUC policies for education were at the heart of the labour movement's philosophy of a society that gave everyone an equal chance in life. The reforms they were seeking were a fundamental basis not just for economic regeneration but also for a cultural renaissance based on new lifetime working patterns.

"Our crucial task", Mr Jenkins said "is to bring education to the forefront of the nation's consciousness, to build up support for reforms, and resistance to any further dismantling of our education and training provisions."

He added the country was moving towards a situation in which the only people who would be able to gain entry to higher education would be an elite of exceptionally qualified and possibly wealthy young people.

Mr Jenkins said that by the time the congress met next year the TUC's new national education centre would be open and working. It would be an important initiative in trade union education.

His nightmare consisted of early retired grandparents with unemployed children who were having children, three generations in one family without contracts of employment and none bargained for.

Mr Jenkins said that a recent leak from the Treasury was that more cuts in public spending would be needed to save off tax increases. He predicted that the Conservative manifesto would promise to sell off everything in sight to cut the taxes of those still in work.

Behind the figures lay hidden the real truth about growing educational deprivation for children and young people. "We are seeing the creation of a workless class which is growing up illiterate and innumerate", Mr Jenkins said.

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said the Government was set on a policy of economies that could lead only to the most harmful effects on education provision at all levels. He was introducing a motion calling for expansion of the education service.

Such a service should provide nursery education for all, a statutory period of education and training in the age group 5-18 that catered for individual needs and equipped all for adult life, and a comprehensive open access system of education and retraining throughout life.

Mr Peter Griffin, of the National Union of Teachers, seconded the motion, said they seemed to be locked into an economic plan of public expenditure cuts past, present, and future. Too many

people regarded that situation as inevitable and incapable of change. Sir Kenneth Joseph, secretary of State for Education and Science, had told the NUT that education must take its share of the sacrifices that had to be made.

They had told him that the sacrifices were being made by the children and that the sacrifices were too great. The opportunities that children lost now they lost for ever. The union knew of state schools where parents were contributing as much again as the local authorities.

The privatization of the educational element of the Government's Youth Training Scheme was condemned by the congress as detrimental to the interests of young people.

Mr Ralph Gayton, of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, moving a motion on education and training, said that an increasing number of businesses were purporting to be educational and training bodies. They gave no guarantee of standards and were concerned just to make a profit.

The motion, which also called for the full involvement of trade unions in constructing vocational training and education programmes and emphasized the need for local authorities to have a more accountable control of educational services, was carried unanimously.

Mr Gayton said that private education contractors would not in practice be accountable to the Manpower Services Commission, which was sponsoring the Youth Training Scheme, still less to the local authorities in whose areas they were operating.

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Pathologist backs military version of how Aquino was murdered

From Keith Dallas, Manila

The presidential commission of inquiry into the murder of the Philippine opposition leader, Mr. Benigno Aquino, began yesterday with testimony from the government pathologist that Mr. Aquino was shot "in all probability" with a gun pointed upwards, and not closer than 12m from the back of the head.

One small lead fragment recovered from the cranial cavity and two smaller fragments lodged near the lower jaw were all that could be recovered from the single bullet which was deflected downwards and out through the jaw. Dr. Blumenthal, a forensic pathologist, told the five-man commission.

His testimony tended to support earlier military claims that Mr. Aquino's alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, who was himself shot dead seconds later, fired at Mr. Aquino from the rear of a plane at the Manila airport moments after three soldiers escorted the former senator from a China Airlines aircraft which brought him home from three years exile in the United States.

Dr. Munoz rejected a suggestion by the deputy chief prosecutor, Amadeo Sano, that someone could have shot Mr. Aquino from higher up, "perhaps two steps up on the staircase" leading from the aircraft's side exit.

"The bullet would be deflected outwards and it would go into the neck instead of towards the cranial cavity or the brain," he

said while illustrating the trajectory of the bullet with the use of a skull brought into the hearing in a wooden box.

Opposition leaders earlier had asked how it was possible that Mr. Galman, who was shorter than Mr. Aquino, could have fired the weapon when the trajectory was downwards, and theorized that a taller person, or possibly someone on the runway ramp was the assassin.

Dr. Munoz was the only witness during the first day hearing, which lasted 18 minutes, after an initial attempt by two lawyers to stop the proceedings.

The lawyers questioned the legality of the commission to hear evidence into the August 21 assassination of the arch-rival of President Marcos, while two petitions are before the Supreme Court.

One question the competence of the commission to hear the case and the other seeks the disqualification of the Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Enrique Fernando, who is the commission chairman.

"Am I to consider myself suppressed, Mr. Chairman?" the president of the Philippine Society for Constitutional Law, Mr. Emmanuel Santos, asked when Judge Fernando stopped him in mid-examination when he announced his challenge to the commission's legality.

The judge announced to the loud applause of 200 spectators that his objection

would be recorded by the commission. Mr. Santos distributed to journalists copies of his three-page "manifesto", which called for an independent commission appointed for the International Commission of Jurists.

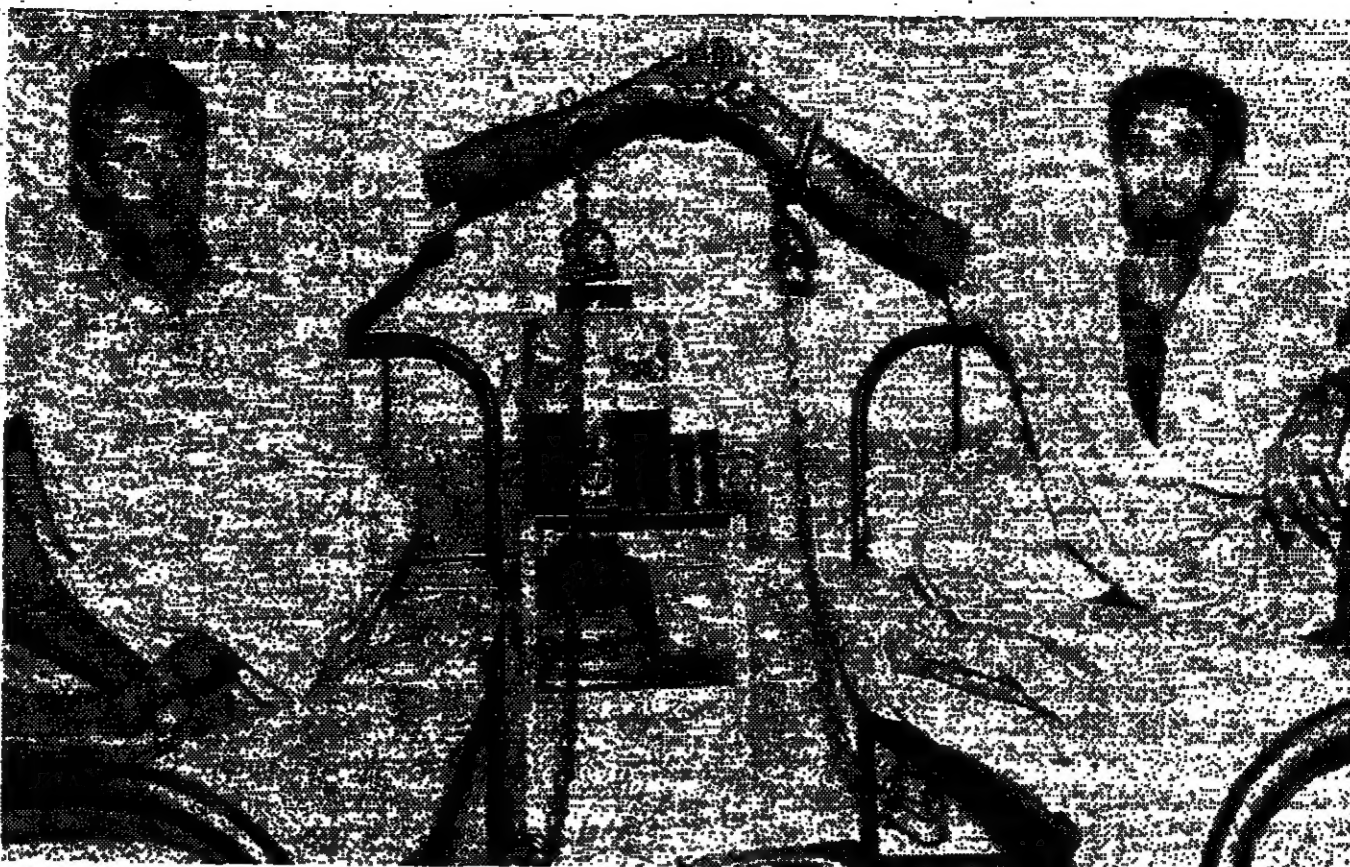
A human rights lawyer, Mr. Juan David, then raised a "point of order", appealing to the commission to decide from proceeding because this was prejudicial to the two restraining orders against the commission and Judge Fernando, already filed with the Supreme Court.

Both petitions refer to a nationwide television news conference with President Marcos the day after the assassination, and 24 hours before he created the commission, in which the President suggested that the commission was responsible.

In response to Mr. David, Judge Fernando said that if the Supreme Court on Thursday granted a restraining order, then the testimony of Dr. Munoz "would not be considered valid and binding".

On Thursday, President Marcos called 100 businessmen and bankers to the presidential palace to assure them that the Philippines' political and economic climate remains stable.

President Marcos, who is 66 on Sunday, laughed off persistent rumours that he is suffering from a rare kidney disease and said that in future any personal questions and queries about government policy "should be addressed to me properly and I will answer them".



Confined to bed: Young anti-government protesters wounded in clashes with police in the Sind province of Pakistan displaying the chains with which they are shackled to their hospital beds in Nawabshah.

China's lifting of US import ban improves ties

Peking (Reuters) - China lifted a ban on imports of United States agricultural products yesterday in a move that diplomatic sources said would set the seal on better Sino-US relations.

But the sources said that there was a growing possibility that Peking would not honour a bilateral grain pact.

In January China imposed an embargo on US cotton, soybeans and chemical fibres and planned

to reduce purchases of other US agricultural goods in response to a decision by Washington to halt Chinese textile imports.

Yesterday's reversal by China's Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade came after the signing of a new Sino-US textile agreement in Geneva last month.

The diplomatic sources said that the lifting of the ban may have come too late to let China

fulfil its minimum obligations under a long-term grain agreement with Washington under which it must buy more than three million tonnes of grain by the end of the year.

The sources reported that last week China made a large purchase in the US but previously this year had bought only 2.6m tonnes, far less than the 6m tonne minimum.

While Peking's ban was in

force it had turned increasingly to Argentina, Canada, Australia and France for grain purchases.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that China intended to buy more US agricultural goods.

The total Sino-US trade in the first half of this year fell 23.7 per cent to \$2.1bn compared with the same period last year. US wheat sales dropped 70.6 per cent, cotton sales 99.4 per cent.

Apartheid's arch-enemy wins right of asylum

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Dennis Brutus, a leading opponent of apartheid who headed the campaign to have South Africa expelled from the Olympic Games, has won his fight against deportation from the United States. A judge in Chicago granted him political asylum, saying that Mr. Brutus was "a genuine target" having made himself hated by almost every South African.

The immigration authorities wanted to deport him to Zimbabwe, where he was born, on the basis of classified information they refused to divulge. But the State Department thought he had a good claim for asylum, saying that Mr. Brutus had "a well-founded fear of persecution in South Africa".

Mr. Brutus, who is 58, spent most of his life in South Africa before he was exiled in 1966 for his active opposition to racial segregation.

Mr. Brutus was, and remains, the head of Sanku, the South African Non-racial Olympic Committee, which secured South Africa's suspension from the Olympic Games in 1964 and 1968 and expulsion after 1970.

After he left South Africa, Mr. Brutus, a poet, lived in Britain with his family for several years. His British passport was revoked three years ago when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe.

He is now a professor of literature at North-western University, near Chicago. He has been fighting the deportation order for two years.

Soares issues ultimatum

Portugal ready for EEC showdown

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon

Dr. Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, said yesterday that his country was not prepared to wait passively any longer to be admitted into the European Community. "The moment has come for us to force the EEC to make a decision," he stated.

He had discussed the problem with President Karolosz of Greece and Mr. Andreas Papandreu, his Prime Minister, as Greece currently holds the presidency of the European Council. He had also discussed Portugal's EEC membership with Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, during his visit to Italy.

If, however, a decision was not reached soon by the Community, Portugal might decide to stay out of the EEC altogether and increase its trade relations with the United States, Japan and the EFTA countries of Europe.

The Prime Minister drew up a blank sheet of the first 90 days of his Socialist - Social Democrat coalition Government. He said that the emergency austerity plan, put into effect to cope with

the country's severe economic crisis, had already produced good results.

The country's balance of trade was improving, with exports covering over 50 per cent of Portuguese imports.

Confidence, he noted, had been restored among international bankers and investors. This has been borne out by the decision of the International Monetary Fund to grant Portugal \$72m (\$47.3m) in loans.

He said, however, that Portugal had been forced to sell about 50 tons of gold from its reserves in order to meet its obligations to service its existing loans.

Dr. Soares also admitted that the main burden of the austerity measures - which include layoffs, cuts in subsidies, higher interest rates and higher prices - has fallen on the working class. But Portuguese workers appear to understand the need for sacrifices, he claimed.

This was borne out by the fact that, despite "negative actions by the Communist Party", strikes in the transport industry and other key sectors had been called off voluntarily after talks with trade union leaders.

The Prime Minister stated confidently that action will be taken on most of the "100 measures for 100 days", which his party drew up during the political campaign that brought the coalition to power before the period was up.

The Prime Minister attributed his Government's ability to take decisive action to the fact that for the first time "the political parties in power have been able to put aside their political interests and put national interests first".



Dr. Soares: A positive balance sheet.

Tamils in civil service told to return to work

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

The Sri Lanka Cabinet yesterday decided to direct all Tamil public servants to report for work by September 15 or face dismissal, unless they can provide satisfactory written explanation.

A Cabinet spokesman said the ultimatum had become necessary because many Tamil public servants who had not suffered during the July communal disturbances were staying away from work.

All Tamils returning to work will be called upon to take the oath of allegiance to a unitary state and to disavow separatism, as required under last month's constitutional amendment.

The Tamil United Liberation Front has said that public servants are free to follow the directives of their trade unions.

Turkey to buy 160 F16s for air force

From Basil Goodrich, Ankara

Turkey has opted to modernize its air force with American F16 C/D fighter bombers and has applied to the US for their joint assembly and manufacture in Turkey, the Defence Ministry announced here yesterday.

Officials of General Dynamics, the American makers of the aircraft, which is already serving in several Nato air forces as well as in Israel and Pakistan, said the projected deal involves 160 aircraft at a total cost of more than \$4,000m (\$2,650m).

Apart from negotiations to be conducted between the Turkish and US Governments for the sale of the aircraft, Ankara will negotiate with the company and its sub-contractors for payment facilities and cost-reducing "offset arrangements".

Prince loses his job in Swazi royal dispute

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The bitter feud between Swazi royal princes over the appointment of a Queen regent has ended with the suspension from office of Prince Gabaeni Dlamini, until now one of the most powerful men in the tiny African kingdom.

He is Minister of Home Affairs as well as a member of the armed forces council and the supreme council of state, the Liqoqo.

An announcement in Mbabane, the capital, said his role in the constitutional uproar that followed the removal of Queen Dlamini, as Regent, was being investigated.

Prince Gabaeni, a son and former close adviser of the late Mswati, mother of Prince Makhosini, the 16-year-old public schoolboy who has been named his apparent, was officially installed as Regent on Tuesday, Swaziland's fifteenth anniversary of independence.

In the royal row that broke out over the removal of Queen Dlamini from office, a Government order was issued forbidding the High Court from giving judgment on the issue. Two junior princes, a former interpreter and aide to King Sobhuza and a former judge were arrested under a 60-day detention law.

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In addition the benefits, including all bonuses, are paid free of all income tax and

The Maturity Values indicate the possible return on your policy and show what it would be worth if current bonus levels continue. Annual Bonuses are currently 54% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured and 65% of existing bonuses. Our current Capital Bonus rate is 37% of the Guaranteed Sum Assured, as bonuses are paid from future profits these rates cannot be guaranteed.

Present Age		FOR A NET MONTHLY INVESTMENT OF £15 (worth £17.65 after tax relief allowance)				FOR A NET MONTHLY INVESTMENT OF £50 (worth £58.33 after tax relief allowance)			
		Guaranteed Sum Assured	Guaranteed Sum + Annual Bonuses	Capital Bonus at 37%	Total Illustrated Maturity Value	Guaranteed Sum Assured	Guaranteed Sum + Annual Bonuses	Capital Bonus at 37%	Total Illustrated Maturity Value
Male	Female								
18-20	18-32	1,888	2,893	1,000	3,893	5,503	8,930	3,206	12,339
21-23	33-34	1,888	2,893	999	3,892	5,502	8,929	3,205	12,338
24-26	35-36	1,887	2,891	998	3,879	5,499	8,926	3,204	12,328
27-29	37-38	1,886	2,890	997	3,876	5,498	8,925	3,203	12,327
30-32	39-40	1,885	2,878	996	3,876	5,492	8,913	3,202	12,315
33-35	41-42	1,884	2,877	995	3,874	5,489	8,907	3,200	12,308
36-38	43-44	1,883	2,876	994	3,872	5,484	8,901	3,199	12,303
39-41	45-46	1,881	2,872	992	3,858	5,478	8,892	3,197	12,298
42-44	47-48	1,879	2,869	991	3,854	5,472	8,883	3,196	12,278
45-47	49-50	1,877	2,867	990	3,852	5,470	8,880	3,195	12,276
48-50	51-52	1,875	2,863	989	3,857	5,463	8,856	3,189	12,274
51-53	53-54	1,872	2,859	989	3,852	5,447	8,845	3,185	12,250
54-56	55-56	1,869	2,848	988	3,839	5,430	8,829	3,179	12,236
57-59	57-58	1,865	2,840	987	3,838	5,424	8,808	3,177	12,186
60-62	59-60	1,862	2,843	985	3,832	5,411	8,790	3,172	12,182
63-65	61-62	1,859	2,839	984	3,827	5,400	8,787	3,170	12,165
66-68	63-64	1,853	2,830	983	3,816	5,380	8,743	3,163	12,103
69-71	65-66	1,847	2,820	983	3,803	5,362	8,715	3,157	12,069
72-74	67-68	1,843	2,813	982	3,797	5,348	8,693	3,152	12,043
75-77	69-70	1,838	2,802	981	3,781	5,321	8,652	3,145	11,991
78-80	71-72	1,833	2,791	979	3,767	5,297	8,616	3,137	11,945
81-83	73-74	1,821	2,781	976	3,751	5,271	8,576	3,129	11,892
84-86	75-76	1,813	2,768	973	3,739	5,242	8,532	3,120	11,846
87-89	77-78	1,803	2,753	971	3,730	5,211	8,484	3,109	11,792
90-92	79-80	1,794	2,738	969	3,720	5,178	8,434	3,098	11,720
93-95	81-82	1,785	2,723	967	3,703	5,141	8,381	3,086	11,645

The Korean airliner disaster

Russia 'ready to do it again'

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The Reagan Administration has given warning that the Soviet Union had made clear it would shoot down any other airliner that strays into its airspace in the same way as it destroyed the 'South Korean jumbo jet' last week.

Responding to the most recent Soviet statement on the disaster - which admitted for the first time that a Soviet fighter dived the Korean airliner but which sought to blame the US for the tragedy - a top Reagan Administration official also expressed serious concern about "the competence of the Soviet air defence system, with all the danger that implies".

As the war of words continued between Moscow and Washington over what President Reagan has described "the Korean airline massacre" the US stepped up efforts to persuade other Western countries to express their horror at what happened by taking punitive measures against the Soviet Union.

There has been some disappointment, however, that Canada has been the only member of Nato so far to suspend flights by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline. But the officials remained hopeful that other nations would follow suit, under pressure from the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations which has recommended that its 37,000 members impose a two-month ban on flights to Moscow.

Making a formal response to the Soviet statement on behalf of the Reagan Administration, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the Under-Secretary of State for political affairs, accused Moscow of continuing to "lie to the world" even while admitting that a Soviet fighter shot the airliner down.

He again called on the Soviet Union to make an unequivocal apology for what happened and to pay compensation to the families of the victims, 61 of whom were Americans.

The US, he said, was particularly incensed by a passage in the Soviet statement saying "we will continue to act in keeping with our legislation, which is fully in accord with international regulations. This wholly applies to the question of ensuring the security of our borders".

Mr Eagleburger said this amounted to a declaration that the Soviet Union would "take the



Cold war caricature: President Reagan as seen by *Pravda*, the Communist Party daily. The banners in his left hand are inscribed "Crusade against Communism", "Embargo against USSR" and "Soviet threat". His right arm, in the form of a snake, is labelled "provocation", and the snake's tongue forms the letters CIA.

same action in the future in similar circumstances."

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, who is now on a tour of Central America, added that the Russians were talking about enforcing the law of the jungle, not international law.

Mr Eagleburger's questioning of the competence of the Soviet air defence system reflects what many American officials believe may be the most troubling aspect of the disaster - that there was failure in the Soviet chain of command.

In his statement Mr Eagleburger clearly attempted to rile Moscow by contrasting Soviet behaviour with that of "civilized nations". He said the international community was in effect being asked by the Soviet Union to accept that it is not bound by the norms of international behaviour and decency.

The United States is troubled by Soviet attempts to project the issue in East-West terms by directing their rage at the United States and accusing the Americans of using the Korean airliner to carry out spy missions.

United States officials fear the international community will be less willing to respond to the tragedy if the Soviet Union succeeds in portraying it as being primarily a big power dispute between Moscow and Washington.

Meanwhile, the White House admitted yesterday that American public reaction to the modest package of sanctions announced by President Reagan on Monday night had been "negative to some extent". Telephone calls demanding a tougher United States response outnumbered those approving the President's action by almost two to one.

Pressure on Moscow at the UN

From Zoriana Pysariwsky
New York

The UN Security Council resumed yesterday its debate on the shooting down of the Korean airliner with more countries demanding and apology and assurances from the Soviet Union that passengers should be considered to be in a place of sanctuary while in the air.

On Tuesday the United States sought to bring the drama of the incident to the Security Council with a presentation of taped three-to-ground exchanges from three Soviet pilots, including the one said to be responsible for firing the missile which struck the civilian jet.

Many observers here believe that this was instrumental in Moscow's almost immediate announcement that its fighter had "to stop the flight" of the Korean aircraft.

According to Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the American representative, there were four striking elements in the recordings. Contrary to Soviet assertions, the tape revealed that the Soviet interceptor which shot the airliner had it in sight for over 20 minutes before firing the missiles and had made no attempt to ascertain its identity.

She also deduced from the tapes that the Soviet interceptor saw the Korean aircraft's navigation lights, reporting that fact to ground control three times and that no warning shots were fired before the fatal attack.

Palestine peace summit sought

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

The 137-nation United Nations conference on Palestine yesterday adopted by acclamation, the Geneva Declaration on Palestine, calling for the early convening of a new Middle East peace conference with the participation of both superpowers.

The declaration does not name Israel explicitly - referring only to the Arab-Israeli conflict - but it says that the precondition for recognition of the "right of all states in the region to existence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries with justice and security for all the people" is the "recognition and attainment of the legitimate inalienable rights of the Palestinian people".

These include "the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish its own independent state in Palestine".

The emphasis is on the need for expeditiously securing a peaceful solution in which Israel would return to its pre-1967 frontiers.

The provisions for this are largely those adopted by the Arab summit meeting at Fez in September last year, with the establishment of settlements and the transfer of Israeli civilians into the West Bank listed as among major obstacles to the achievement of peace.

Under the programme of action, UN member states are recommended "to declare null and void, and counter" Israeli expropriation of land, water resources and property and alteration of the demographic character.

Israel and the US boycotted the 10-day meeting, and most Western European states, Britain among them, were present only as observers.

It was left to Finland, supported by Sweden, to argue in the drafting committee for the inclusion in the declaration of the words "including Israel" in the reference to the right of all states in the region to exist within secure frontiers.

They admitted after three days defeat, the explicit mention of Israel in that context being too much for most Arab states to swallow after events in Lebanon.

New Year portents of destruction fill Israelis with gloom

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The frenetic political negotiations aimed at securing a viable coalition government to replace that headed by the outgoing Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, have been frozen until next week while Israel marks today's start of the Jewish New Year of 5744.

According to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the new leader of Mr Begin's Herut party, the talks are now on the brink of solving the many complex difficulties which have beset them.

"I cannot go into detail, but I am certain that immediately after the holiday, on Sunday or Monday, the whole thing will be finished," he said.

The traditional New Year celebrations, including the eating of slices of apple dipped in honey have been accompanied by a mood of national introspection which has taken account of the grave political, economic and security problems which will face the next Israeli prime minister.

Some commentators have even drawn parallels with George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-four* because the Hebrew letters used to designate 5744 (each bearing numerical values) make up the word *tsamand* which has ominous connotations of destruction.

At one stage, Mr Ze'evulun Hammer, the Minister of Education, proposed that the order of the letters be changed in order to avoid this unhappy portent - but his plan was never carried out.

The sense of crisis was clearly reflected in the New Year's message issued yesterday to all members of the Israel Defence Forces by the new Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, who noted: "First and foremost, this was a year spent in Lebanon. We sent a great many men and resources to the field, and in the incidents that occurred we lost many of our best comrades."

His message continued: "Our budget has been cut and this is liable to have grave repercussions on the IDF... In order to make the most of resources, I appeal to each and every one of you to do everything in your power to make prudent use of the material."

Al Hamishmar, the paper of the left-wing Mapam party described 5743, the year which ended at midnight as "the most difficult in the state of Israel, not because of any subjective reasons, but because of the total bankruptcy of the policies of the Begin Government, which is leaving the arena without a word of explanation to the nation of its shortcomings, its sins and its continuous mistakes."

Under the headline "A year to lament", a similarly gloomy seasonal message was relayed to readers of the *Jerusalem Post*, which claimed: "It is more comforting to look forward to the New Year than to contemplate the year past, for 5743 will not enter the annals of Israel with credit. From the moment it started with the Sabra and Chatila massacres, it was a record of failure."

Iranian radio reports that 14 Iranian pilgrims were arrested in Mecca on Monday have, however, been denied by official Saudi sources.

Some 65,000 of an expected 90,000 Iranians have arrived in Saudi Arabia so far, marshalled by an unarmed but muscular contingent of about 2,000 revolutionary guards.

They are under the supervision of Hojatoleslam Musavi-Khojini, a representative of Ayatollah Khomeini and formerly spiritual mentor to the students who occupied the US embassy in Tehran in 1979.

The Saudi Arabian Interior Minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul-Haziz, has confirmed that there have again been incidents between Iranians and other pilgrims during the present Hajj or annual Muslim pilgrimage.

The official Saudi Press Agency reported Prince Nayef as telling a press conference in Mecca on Tuesday night that Iranians had molested other pilgrims in Medina on Sunday "and we have asked them not to repeat this".

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They are under the supervision of Hojatoleslam Musavi-Khojini, a representative of Ayatollah Khomeini and formerly spiritual mentor to the students who occupied the US embassy in Tehran in 1979.

The Saudi Arabian Interior Minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul-Haziz, has confirmed that there have again been incidents between Iranians and other pilgrims during the present Hajj or annual Muslim pilgrimage.

The official Saudi Press Agency reported Prince Nayef as telling a press conference in Mecca on Tuesday night that Iranians had molested other pilgrims in Medina on Sunday "and we have asked them not to repeat this".

Iranian radio reports that 14 Iranian pilgrims were arrested in Mecca on Monday have, however, been denied by official Saudi sources.

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Priest jailed for refusing to give evidence

Johannesburg - An Anglican priest who refused to give police a statement about a white student who is facing possible charges of high treason was sentenced to six months imprisonment yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

The Rev Thomas Stanton said it would violate his conscience to give evidence for the state.

But Mr L S Du Toit, a Johannesburg regional magistrate, referred to Romans XIII, saying: "Everyone must submit to government authority."

The student, Karl Niehaus, of the university of the Witwatersrand, is being held under the Internal Security Act which provides for lengthy detention without trial. A security police officer told the magistrate that he might face the death penalty if allegations of high treason were proved.

Mr Stanton, who appeared in court on subpoena, refused to take the oath or give evidence. He said: "To give evidence for the state in my case against this young man would be a thing I would be deeply ashamed of for the rest of my life."

French injured in Tehran blast

Tehran (AFP) - Two women members of the French Embassy staff were slightly injured when a bomb exploded in their diplomatic car about 330 ft from the embassy.

Only one of the two charges hidden behind the driver's seat went off. The floor of the car caved in but the petrol tank did not catch fire. Recent attacks on French diplomats were claimed by an Armenian group seeking the release of its members in French jails.

LBJ daughter to wed Briton



Lucie Baines Johnson, aged 36, younger daughter of the late President who has said she is to marry a British banker, Mr Ian Turpin, this year or early next year at the LBJ Ranch near Austin, Texas. The photograph shows her not long after her 1966 marriage to Mr Patrick Nugent, manager of the Johnson radio station in Austin. After their divorce 13 years later she was granted custody of their children. It will also be the second marriage for Mr Turpin, a bank director on Grand Cayman Island.

Police accused in Poland

Warsaw (AP) - Polish authorities have charged two policemen, two doctors, and members of an ambulance team in connexion with the fatal beating of a young Solidarity supporter on May 12, the PAP news agency announced.

The death of the youth, Grzegorz Przemyski, touched off a wave of anti-police anger in Poland, and his funeral drew about 20,000 members.

Salvador visit

San Vicente (AP) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, US Secretary of Defence, inspected an American-backed military "pacification" programme in eastern El Salvador, similar to those used in Vietnam.

Volcano panic

Rome - At least 15,000 of the 70,000 population are reported to have abandoned their homes at Pozzuoli, the town west of Naples which believes it is built on a volcano. The ground level has risen 30in in about a year and earth tremors have continued in the past 24 hours.

Out of step

Nairobi (AP) - The ruling Socialist Party of President Nyerere of Tanzania has expelled 10 members, including an MP for illegal business activities or for violating the party's anti-capitalist Arusha Declaration, Tanzania radio reported.

Java outbreak

Jakarta - A senior Indonesian official said that an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Java, if unchecked, could cost the Government about \$36m. Nine million doses of vaccine worth \$1.7m had been ordered from Britain and France.

Uganda ambush

Kampala (AP) - The bullet-riddled bodies of three men have been found at a village 70 miles south-west of here, and an official said they had been travelling in the same car as was apparently kidnapped by unidentified gunmen, the *Munro* newspaper reported.

Young vice ring

Montpelier, Vermont (AP) - Police here say they have broken up a child prostitution ring apparently run by the youngsters themselves.



Faces in Madrid: Mr Andrei Gromyko with the chief Soviet delegate Mr Anatoly Kovalyov; the head of the US delegation, Mr Max Kapelman, briefs Mr George Shultz; Sir Geoffrey Howe with King Juan Carlos.

Madrid security conference document underlines commitment to détente

Madrid (Reuters) - Following are extracts from the Final Document of the Madrid European Security Review Conference (CESE). The Final Act referred to throughout is the 1975 concluding document of the first conference in Helsinki.

The participating states stressed the importance they attach to security and genuine détente, while deplored the deterioration of the international situation since 1977.

... (They) agreed on the following:

... To encourage genuine efforts to implement the Final Act.

... To exert genuine efforts towards containing an increasing arms build-up as well as towards strengthening confidence and security and promoting disarmament.

... (They) reaffirm the need that refraining from the threat or use of force, as a norm of international life, should be strictly and effectively observed. ... They stress their duty ... to act accordingly.

... They express their determination to take effective measures for the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism.

... They will refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating state. ...

and practise, alone or in community with others, religion or belief acting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience.

... They stress the importance of ensuring the equal rights of men and women. Accordingly, they agree to take all actions necessary to promote equally effective participation of men and women in political, economic, social and cultural life.

... (They) will ensure the right of workers freely to establish and join trade unions, the right of trade unions freely to exercise their activities and other rights as laid down in relevant international instruments. They note that these rights will be exercised in compliance with the law of the state and in conformity with the state's obligations under international law.

... They decide to convene a meeting of experts (in Ottawa) of the participating states on questions concerning respect in their states for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in all their aspects, as embodied in the Final Act.

... Another meeting of experts ... in Athens ... will commence on March 21, 1984, with the purpose of pursuing, on the basis of the Final Act, the examination of a generally acceptable method for the peaceful settlement of disputes aimed at complementing existing methods.

Disarmament

... The participating states ... have agreed to convene a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe. ... The first stage will be devoted to the negotiation and adoption of a set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe.

These conferences are scheduled in the Final Document:

Stockholm	January 17, 1984	Confidence-building and disarmament
Athens	March 21, 1984	Disarmament of dual-use weapons
Venice	October 18, 1984	Economic cooperation
Ottawa	May 7, 1985	Human rights
Budapest	October 15, 1985	Cultural forum
Berne	April 15, 1986	Human contacts
Vienna	November 4, 1986	CSCE follow-up

... (It) will be held in Stockholm commencing on January 17, 1984.

... These confidence- and security-building measures will cover the whole of Europe as well as the adjoining sea area ... (and air space).

... The measures will be applicable to the military activities of all the participating states taking place wherever these activities affect security in Europe ... which they will agree to notify.

... The next follow-up meeting of the participating states of the CSCE, to be held in Vienna, commencing on November 4, 1986, will assess the progress achieved during the first stage of the conference.

Foreign firms

... They reaffirm their intention to make further efforts aimed at reducing or progressively eliminating all kinds of obstacles to the development of trade.

... They also agree to take measures further to develop and improve facilities and working conditions for representatives of foreign firms and organizations on their territory.

... They recognize the value of an improved exchange and dissemination of information concerning scientific and technical developments.

... (They) express their wish that host countries and countries of origin ... intensify their contacts with a view to improving further the

general situation of migrant workers and their families. ... They will also endeavour to provide or promote, where reasonable demand exists, adequate teaching of the language and culture of the countries of origin.

... Security in Europe ... is closely linked to security in the Mediterranean area as a whole. ... They express their will ... to study further the possibility of ad hoc meetings of Mediterranean security aimed at strengthening security and intensifying cooperation.

... They further note with satisfaction the results of the meeting of experts held in Vienna on the subject of economic, scientific and cultural cooperation within the framework of the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act.

Family ties

... (They) agree to convene from October 16 to 26, 1984 a seminar to be held at Venice, ... to review the initiatives ... outlined in the report of the Valletta meeting.

... The participating states will favourably deal with applications relating to contacts and regular meetings on the basis of family ties, reunification of families and marriage between citizens of different states. ... They will decide upon these applications in emergency cases for

family meetings as expeditiously as possible, for family reunifications and for marriage between citizens of different states in normal practice from journalists. ... They will grant family meetings within gradually decreasing time limits.

They will confirm that the presentation or renewal of applications in these cases will not modify the rights and obligations of the applicants.

... In case of refusal applicants will also be informed of their right to renew applications after their assigned short intervals.

... Regarding diplomatic and other official missions ... access to these missions will be assured.

... The participating states will encourage contacts and exchanges among young people. ... (They) will further encourage the free and wider dissemination of printed matter, periodical and non-

periodical, imported from other participating states. ... They will decide, without undue delay upon visa applications from journalists. ... They will grant permanent correspondents and members of their families living with them multiple entry and exit visas valid for one year. ... They will facilitate travel within their territories. ... They will further increase the possibilities ... for journalists from other participating states to establish and maintain personal contacts and communications with their sources.

... A "cultural forum" will take place in Budapest, commencing on October 15, 1985. It will be attended by leading personalities in the field of culture from the participating states. ... (It) will discuss ... problems ... including the promotion and expansion of contacts and exchanges. ... (They) will contribute to the

threat or use of force in their mutual relations". Acknowledgement of the "universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

The right of the individual to profess and practise religion in line with dictates of his own conscience. The right of workers freely to establish and join trade unions, and of unions to exercise their activities - in compliance with national laws. Through qualified, this refers to Poland and goes further than the Helsinki Final Act.

The right of every state "to be not to be a party to treaties of alliance, and also the right to neutrality".

To work for mutually significant, politically binding and verifiable confidence- and security-building measures to reduce the risk of military confrontation anywhere in

Europe. Goes further than the Final Act. The promotion of favourable conditions for trade and industrial cooperation. Exit permits on basis of family ties, reunification of families and marriage to be granted normally within six months after application. Goes further than the Final Act. No penalization for would-be emigrants in terms of jobs, housing and social benefits. Goes further than the Final Act. Access to foreign embassies to be assured, with due regard to security requirements. Goes further than the Final Act. Free and wider dissemination of printed material from other countries to be encouraged. Working conditions for foreign journalists to be improved, including personal contact with sources.

Madrid (Reuters) - The concluding document endorsed by foreign ministers at the European Security Review Conference yesterday commits participating governments to the following obligations:

Further efforts to increase security, develop cooperation and enhance mutual understanding in Europe. Concrete action "to restore trust and confidence between the participating states which would permit a substantial improvement in their mutual relations".

Continues implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, a code of good conduct adopted at the First European Security Conference in 1975, at the height of East-West détente.

Solving of outstanding problems through peaceful means.

The duty of states "to refrain from

SPECTRUM

After the honeymoon

The Times Profile: The SDP

The SDP has abandoned the rolling conferences of the past two years which took in three different venues in a single week and apparently strained the railway system to its limit. The get-together which begins on Sunday will be in the static and modest surroundings of the University of Salford. The Social Democrats have come down to earth and are in a leaner and more sober state than when they rushed around the country in 1981 and 1982.

Just how much leaner it is hard to say. The present membership is put at 60,000 - 5,000 down on the peak achieved in the middle of last year. But SDP officials privately admit that the figure may exaggerate the party's real size. The general election interrupted the process of chasing up those who had not renewed their subscriptions in the first quarter of this year, and their names are still on the computerized list of members, although several have left the party. It will not be until the autumn that the total number of these "defaulters" is known.

Richard Newby, the SDP's acting administrator, says that in 1982 the renewal rate of members was around 75 per cent. He hopes it may be up to 80 per cent this year, but even that would leave the party with 12,000 fewer members than in 1983. New members are coming in at the rate of about 100 a week - only half the number needed to keep the overall membership from falling. For a party almost entirely dependent on subscriptions for its income, this has serious consequences.

The finance committee already believes considerably less money will be coming in during the next 12 months than there was in the first two years of the SDP's existence. The accounts for the year ending March 31, which may not be ready for presentation at next week's conference, will show income and expenditure balancing at around £850,000, much the same figure as for 1982. For the next 12 months, however, the SDP is budgeting on having only £650,000 to spend.

Falling membership is only one reason for this expected decline in revenue: far fewer donations are expected from well-wishers. During the early period revenue came in on a staggering scale. There was even a cheque for £1,000 from a committed Tory who said he would never vote for the SDP but liked what they stood for. A special appeal for the general election fund raised £1m, from nearly 15,000 members. It is generally accepted that generosity on this scale will not continue now that the initial euphoria has gone and no immediate election is in prospect.

Nor are significant donations expected from business or industry, although fund raising efforts around the boardrooms will continue under the direction of David Sainsbury.

"The fact is," said William Rodgers, chairman of the finance committee, "that boardrooms are very happy with a conservative government and are very happy that the Labour Party is in its present state, so there is no real reason for them to support us."

Mr Rodgers said he will be taking a "cautious and sober" message to Salford next week. "We have got to live within our means and that involves financing ourselves out of

membership income on the basis of about £10 per member. Next week's conference will be asked to agree to the raising of the recommended membership fees, paid by existing members, from £12.50 to £13.50 and of the minimum fee payable by new members on joining, from £4 to £5."

Mr Rodgers sounds positively Thatcherish in his attachment to the principle of good housekeeping. "We are going to have to pull in our horns and be extremely prudent but I think we ought to be able to run a modest operation," he said.

An early indication of this new mood of retrenchment was the savage pruning of staff that took place this summer. The number of those on the full-time payroll has been reduced from 53 to 28 in a move which shocked staff by its speed and extent and provoked some complaints from their union, Apex.

Heading the list of those who have gone by mutual consent is Bernard Doyle, the former company director who was chosen from more than 320 applicants in June 1981 to be party's first chief executive. He had indicated for some time that he wanted to go after the election. His two-year rule over the administration of the fledgling party came in for some criticism from staff who felt he lacked political sense and was inclined to be autocratic. But his critics concede that he had a difficult job in having to deal with all four of the party's joint leaders.

Another key figure who will shortly be leaving at his own request is Roger Carroll, former political editor of *The Sun* who was brought in to be the party's director of communications. He and Mr Doyle each commanded a salary of about £25,000, and neither is likely to be replaced by a person of equivalent seniority. The new "national secretary" seems likely to be Richard Newby, a 30-year-old Oxford graduate who joined the SDP in 1981 as national secretary. The other key organizational post that of national organizer, or chief agent - is likely to remain with Alec McGivan, another 30-year-old Oxford graduate who has been involved with the SDP since its formation.

Others who have already left include Christopher Smallwood, a former Treasury high-flyer who was the party's first policy coordinator; Liz Astill, the conference organizer; and Paul Rossi, the local government officer. The SDP has lost through retirement its Scottish agent, Bunty Urquhart, a redoubtable campaigner who was for many years assistant-secretary of the Scottish Labour Party. Two experienced organizers, Trevor Lindley, a former agent of Roy Mason in Barnsley, and Richard Gorton, a former Labour councillor in Birmingham, have been sacked.

There is considerable unease among both staff and local party members about the axing of the SDP's three regional offices in Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, which cost about £20,000 a year each to run. This closure is likely to be the subject of strong criticism at next week's conference by party members who see it as a misguided act for a party committed to decentralization.

Financial pressure is also likely to have a dampening effect on the SDP's



much vaunted attachment to internal democracy and to detailed and decentralized policy-making. The three postal ballots of members which were held last year to elect the leaders, the president and national committee, and ratify the constitution, lost more than £70,000.

The number of detailed policy papers issued from the party's Cowley Street headquarters is also likely to diminish considerably. The policy department, which under Christopher Smallwood had a staff of five, has been reduced to one officer and a secretary. Under Smallwood, an elaborate Civil Service-style policy-making process was devised which involved working parties producing bulky green papers for circulation to local parties for

comment before being turned into white papers, that were then considered by the Council for Social Democracy before being adopted as party policy. This process is now likely to come to an end, with the emphasis changing to briefing MPs and peers, issuing short statements in response to government initiatives, and publishing a series of pamphlets on philosophical issues, written by individual contributors.

The membership will almost certainly welcome a respite from the floods of policy documents with which they have been deluged. Thirteen green papers were published in the past 18 months. There is a general feeling that the party can now relax a little, with the election over, and start enjoying

Who are the SDP members?

The answer is that no one really knows, least of all the SDP itself, which is hoping to install a computer soon which will give it a detailed profile of membership. What the party will say is that, while it has members spread across the country, there is a disproportionate concentration in the southeast (the largest area parties are in Enfield, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Oxford and Cambridge), and that they are "a pretty affluent group, mostly in middle to senior positions in their profession and very well-qualified". The details will be clearer by the end of the year.

The most detailed survey of SDP members is that made by Opinion Research Ltd for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* programme in November 1981 in which nearly 10,000 questionnaires were sent to 22 area parties across the country. The replies still give the best indication of the profile of the party although obviously the picture may have changed in the last 18 months.

Age range	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
	8%	25%	24%	18%	18%	9%
Sex: male	67%					
female	33%					
What they do:						
Professional/managerial	57%					
Clerical/office/sales	57%					
Foreman/skilled manual worker	5%					
Unskilled manual worker	2%					
Where they live:						
Rural areas	32%					
Residential suburbs	54%					
Inner city	14%					
Previous membership of other political parties:						
Labour	15%					
Conservative	7%					
Liberal	5%					
None	67%					

Ian Bradley

moreover... Miles Kington

These dancing years

Points from the Mailbag

From J. G. Boston-Crabbe
Sir, I much enjoyed your piece on aerobic dancing yesterday. In the years 1946-53 I worked for the Foreign Office as the British Consul in Aerobia, and your references brought back many happy memories. (You may have read my book, *3,000 Miles From Harrods*.) I well remember the Aerobic folk doing their traditional dances, and thinking at the time that such strenuous manoeuvres might well please the rain gods, but would not do the body much good. In fact the average Aerobic was crippled by the time he was 40, so I think your strictures on their dancing are well justified.

yours

From Arthur Palmer
Sir, I echo your reservations about the spread of aerobic dancing. I wonder if you saw a feature in *The Guardian* last week, headed: "Does Aerobic Dancing give you a little body, or does it ruin your joints?" I appreciate the note of caution, but I wonder if anyone but a *Guardian* reader would ever think of doing aerobic dancing and smoking a joint at the same time.

yours

From Wilson Parkway
Sir, You claim that your new method of dancing does for the mind what Lionel Blair does for the body. I question whether anyone would want a mind that was brown, leathery and full of laugh-lines.

yours

From Sally Popping-Crease
Sir, It is an absolute scandal that there are still places like Lord's Pavilion and West End Clubs where women may not enter. Luckily, there are now many dance studios which only admit women, and I derive a sense of freedom from my aerobic dance classes at the Shalimar Club on a Wednesday which a man could only dream of. Yet I now learn that there are American spy planes flying night and day through our skies, photographing scenes such as our dance sessions, with no law to stop them. And who pilots these planes? Men! Honestly, it makes me so cross.

From J.H. Unlighthly
Sir, We are taught that true ease of movement comes from wearing loose-fitting clothing, such as that favoured by practitioners of judo or Aikido in their flowing robes. Yet women who go in for aerobic dancing persist in wearing these constricting leotards, which are not only tight-fitting but, to my mind, far from fetching.

I prefer, for my more relaxed moments, to dress up in long ball gowns or costumes such as those worn by Paris coquettes of the 1890s, and I wonder if any other men readers share my interests. I am sure they could contact me via this column.

yours

From Ms Penny Lane
Sir, I recently joined an aerobic dancing class, not so much for the physical recreation as to enrich my social life and meet more people. It certainly worked. In our first session I kicked my back and since then I have made firm friends with an orthopaedic surgeon, an osteopath, three ambulance drivers and a very nice man from an insurance company, to whom I am now engaged. I will not hear a word said against aerobics.

yours

From Jeff Rowther
Sir, It is inevitable that aerobics will attract its share of sharks and get-rich-quick merchants. It happens with any new valid movement. It happened with solar panels, it happened with package holidays and it happened with continental duvets. Of course it happened. It always will.

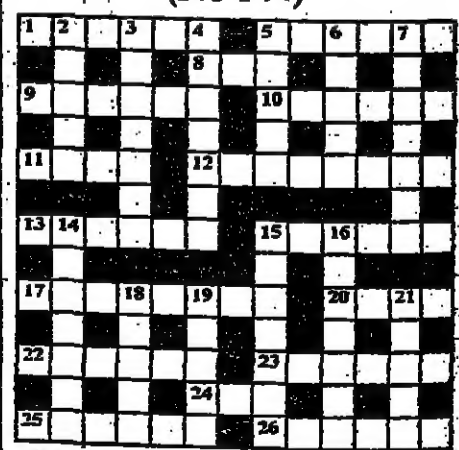
Anyway, I am a fly-by-night merchant hoping to make a quick fortune out of aerobic classes, and if any other ambitious gasser wants to get in on it, and has a bit of the folding stuff to invest, let's hear from you.

yours

From Detective Inspector York
Sir, We in the Metropolitan Police Force have taken very seriously the reports of physical damage done by aerobic dancing. Accordingly, in a small area of central London we have for the past three months been conducting an experiment with the so-called Denver Boot - every time we have had a report of excessive aerobic dancing we have rushed out and fixed a yellow clamp on the offenders. I cannot say how it has affected them, but it has certainly made us all fitter than we have been for a long time!

yours etc

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 144)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Velocity indicator (6)
 - 5 Arouse (6)
 - 8 Kiss of peace (3)
 - 9 Large meal (4,2)
 - 10 Porphyry dye (6)
 - 11 Lower jaw (4)
 - 12 Debris (8)
 - 13 Tapering flag (6)
 - 15 Meat chop (5)
 - 17 Thonged sandal (4,4)
 - 20 Land forces (4)
 - 22 Lid remover (6)
 - 23 Bar (6)
 - 24 Computer screen (11,1)
 - 25 Japanese dancer (6)
 - 26 Certainty (6)
- DOWN**
- 2 Camera picture (5)
 - 3 Military formation (7)
 - 4 Eton town border (7)
 - 6 Fraise (5)
 - 7 Roman magistrate (7)
 - 14 Overshadow (7)
 - 15 Plentiful (7)
 - 16 Field vehicle (7)
 - 18 Young hoodlums (8)
 - 19 Grub (5)
 - 21 Intended (5)

SOLUTION TO No 143
ACROSS: 1 Fiesta 4 Betign 7 Thaw 8 Disquiet
9 Concerts 12 Met 15 Portal 16 Formed 17 Mad
19 Postpone 24 Fruition 25 Lone 26 Swathe
27 Ransom
DOWN: 1 Fat 2 Enamoured 3 Addle 4 Best
5 Noun 6 Gleebe 10 Champ 11 Stoop
12 Momentous 13 Tidy 14 Spam 18 Arrow
20 Olive 21 Tenor 22 Jilt 23 Helm



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Pakistan's prisoners of purdah



The tyranny of the burqa: "modest dress" for women.

A new law of evidence in Pakistan, approved by the Council on Islamic Ideology, in effect equates the value of the testimony of one man with that of two women.

The women of Pakistan - that is to say, the bright, urban, educated, articulate upper-middle-class women - see it as a symbol of their coming oppression. The mullahs are on the march. President Zia-ul-Haq, seeking a banner behind which to unite his people, has found one in Islamization.

The President, who seized power as chief martial law administrator six years ago, is everyone who knows him agrees, a devout Muslim. The official nationalist and religious fervour he is institutionalizing has a pressing logic in a state which was founded only because its inhabitants were Muslims. "It is our *raison d'être*," says a staunch defender of the drive.

But the women look over the border to the west, and see what is happening in Iran, where Islamization rules. They look at Saudi Arabia, whose funds underwrite much of Pakistan's comfortable economic expansion. And they do not like what they see.

They fear, for example, a change in Pakistan's family law, which is being clamoured for by certain mullahs. At present the law says that a man may not take a second wife unless either his first consents, or unless she is barren or insane. The Islamizers insist that the Koran authorizes no such wifely interference in a husband's prerogative.

In Pakistan's two tribal provinces, Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province, the *burqa* is a phenomenon. It is not uncommon in Sindh and the Punjab too. To western eyes the *burqa* is a symbol of man's oppression of women. It is an item of clothing like a bell tent, enveloping its wearer with a lacy porch-like hood to peer.

"I've tried one on," said a woman diplomat. "They are hot and sweaty inside, and terribly dangerous - your peripheral vision is virtually nil."

But the *burqa* derives from a Koranic injunction calling for women to dress modestly and to avert their eyes in public. It also seems to originate from a stern male morality which accuses women of being the root of all evil, and as in Genesis, tempting man with her sexual attraction.

The spirit that designed the *burqa* is

insisting nowadays that all Pakistani women appear with their hair covered. In the countryside this is widely adhered to, with even sophisticated women covering themselves with the *chador* - an enveloping shawl. But in the towns a *dupatta* is the nearest that most women will go, a scarf-like length of cloth, generally of filmy georgette, which is sometimes worn like a monk's cowl, but is usually to be seen draped back-to-front over the shoulders.

The Islamizers complain now of the immodest dress of the cabin staff on Pakistan International Airways, although anything more modest would be difficult to imagine: they are already covered from head to foot in the *shalwar* and *kameez*, the baggy pants and overshirt that has been prescribed as national dress for men and women alike. Their flowered *dupattas* are complete cowls, with no ends floating free.

The same group also objected to those houses, the television announcers and newsmakers, appearing before the cameras, and therefore in front of men all over the country, wearing make-up.

And for two days they managed to persuade the television authorities to

have the women appear without a trace of paint. The resultant ghosts so horrified the nation that a public outcry quickly restored them to their sinful adornment.

Sport is another contentious area. Despite women athletes' solemn assurance that they would never doff the *shalwar* and *kameez*, mixed athletics have been forbidden. An international hockey tournament between two women's teams was allowed to go ahead only if the audience was all-women.

Women have historically been in a culturally inferior position in Pakistan, and the present day statistics show how bad it is. They form 48.3 per cent of Pakistan's 87 million population, but only 14 per cent of them can read and write (in the countryside only 6 per cent). A third of the pupils in primary schools are girls, but in secondary schools only 12 per cent of the pupils are girls in towns; 3 per cent in the countryside.

Women hold less than 3 per cent of the civil jobs, and less than 1 per cent of the executive jobs in government service, banking or business.

These figures come from the report

of the government's Planning Commission, in its proposals for the sixth five-year plan which began on the first of July, and they point up a curious dichotomy in Pakistan's official thinking. The plan itself for the first time places special emphasis on women's development, and the commission insists that unless the women come out of purdah the country's economic goals cannot be achieved. The plan envisages 400 million rupees (£20m) being spent on women's development.

Under the democratically elected regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose party platform included a large section on women's rights, little was done to advance their cause, and indeed a resolution in parliament setting up a commission on women was voted down. But President Zia, who evicted the politicians has, curiously, been much more advanced in setting up a ministerial division, reporting directly to him, for women's affairs.

The Women's Division, in its four years of existence, has had some successes, principally in the setting up of five new polytechnics for women. Ministry officials are proud of what the President has helped them achieve, but even they feel that it yields too much to the extreme groups.

In Karachi and Lahore, powerful groups of women have come together as the Women's Action Forum and have occasionally taken to the streets and been *lathi-charged* for their pains. They now fear that the humane recommendations of the five-year plan are to be diluted, and are turning their attention to ways of preserving as much as possible of it.

That may be an uphill task because the plan was greeted by a howl of anger by the orthodox Muslim party, Jamiat-ul-Islam. One of the party's leading theoreticians, Professor Khurshid Ahmed, said: "If you try to impose a mainly rule on women, this is a dehumanization of women, not an emancipation. We must not expect a mixed society on the western model. Our women are happy about that."

But a senior woman official in President Zia's administration added softly: "The President had opened a Pandora's box. He has to think now very carefully what he will do."

Michael Hamlyn

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By Salman Rushdie

(Cape, £7.95)

Salman Rushdie's ferociously funny third novel is about history, politics, scandal, memory and the needs of popular myth. The protagonist is Pakistan's "insufficiently imagined" a miracle that went wrong... a failure of the dreaming mind. To find contemporary fiction in which wasteful tragedy, bloody melodrama and brilliant farce are combined with such confidence into plausible nightmare you must turn to novels like *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, *Dog Years* or *The Tin Drum*. In English terms Rushdie is a baleful, exuberant, latter-day Jacobean: much is made of the fact that the story takes place in the twentieth (Christian) and fifteenth (Hijrah) centuries simultaneously, and the Renaissance ethics of Machiavelli's prince are invoked towards the end.

Shame is every bit as good as *Midnight's Children* - to whose epic comedy of modern Indian history it is the necessary and intended companion. In many respects it is a better book. It luxuriates less in the traditions of oral narrative, and contains mercifully fewer teasing diversions into the novelist's options and techniques, even though Rushdie himself now tells the story. The threads of metaphor, links between public and private life are pulled tighter throughout.

Often bloodthirsty and sometimes slapstick, much of the comedy is also deliciously delicate: a village of white concubines, for instance, giggling their frilly way through a badminton tournament, or the wedding of Good News Hyder as yet another tyrannous government falls. With the guests refused to eat, already unbalanced by the danger of the streets, they had been almost completely changed by the information, which was conveyed to them on little hand-written errand slips which Bilquis had been writing out in haste, that while the bride was, indeed, the expected Good News Hyder, there had been a last minute change of groom. "Owing to circumstances beyond our control" reads the little white chit of invitation. "The bride will be taken by Police Capt. Talwar Uthap".

Merely a slight change of feature, after all, and Bilquis is the daughter of a cinema manager whose misplaced religious tolerance had led him to believe that he could show double-bills appealing to both Muslim and Hindu and had cost him his life in a spectacular explosion witnessed by Bilquis near the start of the book.

Good News is the second daughter of Raza and Bilquis, so named for her apparent normality after their first child, Safiya, Zenobia, is born physically and mentally deformed. "She is my shame," says Bilquis of Safiya, but slowly Safiya/Shame takes over the destinies of the figures in the story as she comes to embody the otherwise unbodied terrors and superstitions of an insufficiently imagined young state. Acquiring, among many other fabulous abilities, the gift of spontaneous combustion, she ends by consuming past, present and future as the state is wiped clean, and the story returns to the three mothers in the obscure border town where it began. More of Chhuni, Munee and Bunni in a moment.

The historic period re-imagined by *Shame* stretches from the

partition of India in 1947 to beyond the (sadistically projected) fall of the present regime in Pakistan. Raza Hyder is the novelist's extension of President Zia ul-Haq, and Rushdie rewrites the short history of the Land of the Pure as a duel to the death between protégé and patron, soldier and statesman: Raza versus Iskander Harappa - alias Isky, alias Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Raza destroys Isky and is himself destroyed.

Both men are failed dynasts who lack sons (another cause of shame) and each, at times, plays father to the other. Isky's daughter will avenge him after the death of Raza; Raza's Safiya becomes the element of fear itself, but marries, to the delight and amazement of all, an amorphous slob more than twenty-five years her senior, Omar Khayyam Shakil - immunologist of distinction and discarded fellow-whoremaster of the now righteous Isky. With no more than a small mark in the direction of Robert Louis Stevenson, Miss Hyder becomes Mrs Shakil, takes into herself all the unfeigned shame of the others and becomes "Pandora, possessed by the unleashed contents of her own box". All hell is let loose.

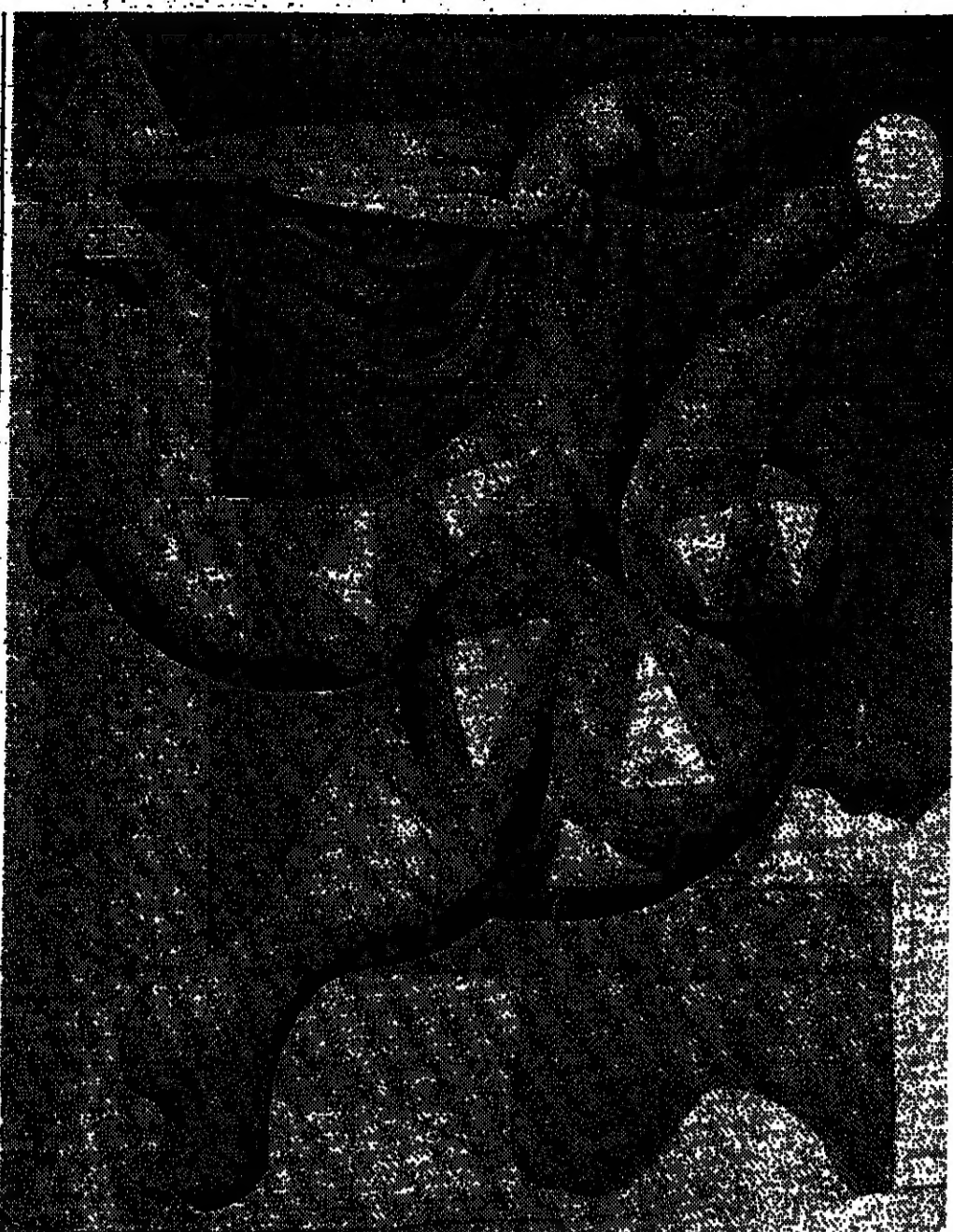
Chhuni, Munee or Bunni, but since they are inseparable and their powers of sympathetic pregnancy, partition and motherhood are perfected, nobody is ever sure which. It is of little importance: "History", remarks Rushdie as Iskander Harappa chucks out a faithful mistress in order to assume power, "is natural selection". What people choose to remember is what matters, whether it ever took place or not; what you thought you had forgotten will remember you in the end. Omar dies exactly as he had always feared to do, by falling off the edge of things at the end of the earth.

Omar remains a large shadow. Raza and Isky brighten puppets slogging slogans in the public eye. Apart from a mad mullah called Dawood, the women are more substantial than the men: not only the Protean and fearsome Safiya, of whom anything is possible to the very last page, but also Bilquis, faithful but ever-tormented by the meaning of her name, and her sister, who is a power, "is natural selection".

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For all that this is a pitch-black comedy of public life and historical investigations, what keeps the mixture buoyant and the entertainment going along with a power that rarely lets up is the inventiveness of the jokes and the accuracy of the accompanying and natural observation. Nobody will read *Shame* without feeling that it is set in a real place where iron horses bolt from a haunted wood, the daughters of the great catch fire and oyle hide from the heat of the day.

Michael Ratcliffe



Bather Playing Ball, by Picasso, from Surrealists and Surrealism by Gaetan Picon (Macmillan, £18)

Thrillers

The hunters and hunted

Fire Falcon
By Duff Hart-Davis

(Cape, £7.95)

Scimitar
By Peter Niesewand

(Grassroots, £7.95)

Floodgate
By Alistair MacLean

(Collins, £8.50)

Fire Falcon is Richard Hammy's story only in that most of the action takes place in the wilds of Scotland. An unbalanced young man believes that trees planted by the Forestry Commission are killing the deer, by preventing them from reaching the lower, warmer slopes of the highland wastes during the desolate winters. His grudge becomes a mission to set fire to the plantations. He inadvertently kills two tourists, and becomes the hunted.

Man as prey is hardly an original theme, but Hart-Davis achieves it with exceptional skill and suspense. His are not the sunny and welcoming Highlands of the tourist postcards. Bleak and barren, they torment the man at bay with their hostility. The background is described in meticulous, convincing detail. (Hart-Davis has written a book on

deer-stalking in Scotland). His portrayal of the young man, betrayed by his only friend, without the drugs he needs, the police inexorably closing in, balancing obsession and fear, panic and arrogance, is gripping and often moving. *Fire Falcon* is to be compared with the work of another author: it should be to Geoffrey Household's *Rogue Male*. No greater compliment can be paid.

Peter Niesewand died last February at the appalling young age of 38. His novel *Scimitar* showed him to be a thriller writer of considerable imagination and writing ability, though a little lacking in discipline. *Scimitar*, completed not long before his death, places him, alas posthumously, in the first division.

The trappings, at first, are traditional. The Russians have an awful new weapon. Two American agents fumble towards the secret. There is the usual quota of spies, betrayal, death and ambiguity, and two unusual subplots, deftly handled, focusing on sky-diving and the problems of being the older wife of a handsome young agent.

In its last third, the book moves into a different gear. The super-destructive Russian bomb is being tested in Afghanistan, and the American agents are on the trail. Their journey with the Afghan rebels, the *mujahideen*, is

described with stunning force and passion. Niesewand himself made a similar trek, as a journalist. His apparent empathy for the rebels, and his equally obvious fascination for the treacherous, unforgiving mountains and landscape give his writing an edge which raises the element of suspense, and of realism, to an intensely gripping level. The denouement is chillingly satisfactory, all the more so for retaining to the very end and past it, and uncertainty about the true nature of the outcome.

The trouble with *Floodgate* is that its initially promising plot degenerates quickly into absurdity, unacceptable even within a genre that does not always demand realism. The victim is Holland; the threat is to blow up dykes and flood the country; the ransom demanded is the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. MacLean is not at his best in dealing with the political consequences of terrorism, and is uneasy in his descriptions of the psychology of international terror. That is not the main flaw. A writer of MacLean's talent should not need to have his plot depend so crucially on a series of unbelievably undetected disguises.

Marcel Berlins

Poetry: ivory, stone, gold

This haystack is my ivory tower... Reading through the delightful *Stevie Smith: A Selection*, edited by Hermione Lee (Faber, £3.50 paperback), I kept remembering that sentence from the poet's early novel *Yellow Paper* (1963). I'm not quite sure what it means. Something perhaps to do with art-as-haystack (making a heap of all you can find) and insistence on the artist's right to inhabit some sort of ivory tower if the artist happens to be, as Stevie Smith undoubtedly was, some sort of ivory person. Anyway, here in one volume is evidence of a life well-spent looking for a needle in this haystack that was also an ivory tower, and more than a few good sharp poems written with the particular needle it was Smith's vocation to find.

The ninety right And yet not quite In love is wholly evil And every heart That lives in part Is mortgaged to the devil.

Miss Lee's anthology draws on the whole of Smith's output - poetry, prose, and drawings. I could have done without the last, since they seem to me to misrepresent this writer's essential seriousness, but then it is admirably most peculiar seriousness, dancing on the edge of doggerel and whimsy, deriving its grace from a habit of never quite falling over. I think it was John Berryman who once remarked that when Shakespeare said he had two loves of comfort and despair, he wasn't kidding. It is that element of not kidding, even when she is kidding, that I like in Stevie Smith. This book, with its helpful biographical and textual notes, should serve to introduce her to a new generation of students. I trust they learn from it that the saddest poetry can be fun to read.

Like Stevie Smith, the Scottish poet George Mackay Brown, is a writer who has established an immediately recognizable manner. He writes a kind of hard, elemental

verse, always concentrated in his native island of Orkney, celebrating its sights and sounds, its legends, its history and mystery, the smack of the sea and the shout of the wind. Unfortunately, Brown's mastery of this matter seems nowadays to allow him to manipulate it. His new collection *Voyages* (Hogarth Press, £3.95) strikes me as pretty thin portage. I have never much cared for the "mystical" strain in his work, the way he constructs fancies of names and places, because it seems to me that he distances himself from reality by such ritual underness which I find deeply affecting. Nor is the book devoid of its silliness, devoid of intellectual point. Over against Plato's view of the created world as an imperfect imitation of a divine archetype, with its implication that art is trivial because it leads us away from the True, being only mimetic, Dickinson sets a beautiful plea for the importance of human love as all we can know of the divine, and for the needfulness of poetry as giving a memorable voice to such knowledge.

Old Stephen three winters now Has spoken to none But his cat And the spider at the back of his bed And himself And to a stone in the kitchenyard With thirteen names (The last cut sharp and deep).

Patric Dickinson's *A Rift in Time* (Chatto & Windus, £3.95) is that rare thing: a book of poems which seems all of a piece, a series of small private meditations on themes of sleep and death, oblivion and memory. Its mood is autumnal, its tone disciplined yet intense. Dickinson has never been a poetic show-off, and the gentle urbane-like movement of his verse here is wholly at one with a certain modest underness which I find deeply affecting. Nor is the book devoid of its silliness, devoid of intellectual point. Over against Plato's view of the created world as an imperfect imitation of a divine archetype, with its implication that art is trivial because it leads us away from the True, being only mimetic, Dickinson sets a beautiful plea for the importance of human love as all we can know of the divine, and for the needfulness of poetry as giving a memorable voice to such knowledge.

On the wall, O quick, come in, Be as solid as you can.

That is surely the verse of an old man wise enough not to rage against the dying of the light, yet sufficiently sensitive and spirited to persist in seeking to make sense of those flickering shadows which still define him. The achievement is solid gold. A small handful, but the real stuff.

Robert Nye

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ROBERT HALE

Life as nightmare or farce

The Loser
By George Konrad

Translated by Ivan Sanders (Allen Lane, £8.95)

Love and Glory
By Melvyn Bragg

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

Scandal
By A. N. Wilson

(Hamish Hamilton, £8.95)

In the garden of a Hungarian asylum for the insane a man is possessed by a nightmare reverie part distorted reflection, part fantasy. It occupies virtually the whole of the first section of George Konrad's *The Loser* before gradually merging into a more accessible appraisal of the victim's past: his childhood; his persecution as a young Jewish communist at the hands of the police and in a labour battalion during the War; his own reprisals when the bourgeois regime to which he once belonged went under; his disobedience and disgrace and torture; a brief glimpse of restoration in 1956, followed by further savagery from which he emerged into political academic respectability. In this limbo of acquiescence he is unable to contain inherent dissidence until further harassment breaks his spirit and brings about mental collapse. All the time he is haunted physically and spiritually by the demonic presence of his younger brother.

The novel is densely wrought (and densely printed). It is a mixture of hideous dream, fantasy and phantasm, a factual presentation (visited by recollective horror) of political, sexual and intellectual encounters and regular terrifying brutality. The

analysis of the motives of the fighters of 1956 is candid and surprising to Western eyes. The examination of the apparent apathy of an intelligentsia under Communist control is mordant.

Melvyn Bragg's *Love and Glory* is about a television producer whose powers seem to be ebbing at a time when the tide in the fortunes of his oldest friend is being taken at the flood. Willie returns, jet-lagged, from America to find that he has been professionally degraded by the sharpie he trained. His marriage is fragile. Yet he is momentarily sustained by the radiant smile of a girl he passes at a railway station. She turns out to be the passing fancy of old friend Ian, as well; but more palpably, Ian is on his way, established on the British stage, to Broadway adulation. Willie moons after the little actress. His brittle wife (a sympathetic character) controls her tripping in order to woo him back. His much-loved mother accounts to a terminal illness. The girl is let down by the monstrously selfish Ian, whose wife takes a sad hand in the resolution, which is clever and perhaps, for some readers, a shade sentimental.

There are some passages of narrative excellence; many provoking asides. Mr Bragg's awareness of the contemporary arts is unobtrusively but effectively deployed. When his characters choose to talk about serious matters - disarmament, political or social disruption, death, they display the author's tolerant perception and good sense. Those of us who have horns in our bonnets about narrative technique will have reservations about the way the focus shifts from one character to another conveniently and some may agree that the last pages, while neces-

ary in completing the portrait of Willie, are mildly inflated.

Willie is a confessed romantic so is Hughie in A. N. Wilson's *Scandal*. But Melvyn Bragg's characters reveal themselves from within, while Mr Wilson's are observed with fastidious humour and elegant irony from the outside. Admittedly, the rapid Hughie is peripheral to a very complicated plot in which an ascending MP of no discernible political faith achieves Cabinet rank, obliging him to put away childish perversions which have so far alleviated social and political pressures once a week at Hackney. Too late. (Films, recordings, letters exist.) The accountant who beat him in his school-days is in the clutches of a pimp, himself the tool of an expatriate South African super-crook controlled by the KGB. The masochist minister's wife is a beautiful aristocrat sometimes (it would seem) volcanic ice-goddess, sometimes a creature of empathic fun.

For the most part, *Scandal* is a sinister farce in which Mr Wilson stage-manages the opening and shutting of doors and traps, the falling of trousers and divestment of other garments with ease. Up to a point amusing; but his knowing detachment, archly disingenuous commentary, and uncertain ear for dialogue (unless it is U or U minus) make his characters seem cut-outs, serving only the prefigurations of his design. The narrative shifts as it lists. Towards the end of the novel, however, particularly in an excruciating scene at a private school, in which a little boy suffers for his father's disgrace, there is more compassion and a hint of some serious concern for the realities of pain, folly and innocence: even of evil.

Stuart Evans

Historicals

History without tears

If Arthur's Britain is a well charted country, India is beginning to have a literary map. Thomas Hoover's *The Moghul* (Michael Joseph, £8.95) is a first novel, and it has a Jacobean hero in Captain Brian Hawkesworth, an adventurer who appears at the court of the Great Moghul with the aim of dislodging the Portuguese and establishing trade for the East India Company. Hawkesworth is a man of parts (he plays Dowland on the lute in exchange for rags) but is encircled by rivalries among queens, Persians, priests, warring princes and beautiful women. In-depth background (including a detailed account of the correct use of the battle elephant) is occasionally obtrusive, but it is in the tradition of a rattling good yarn.

Emma Drummond's *Beyond All Frontiers* (Gollancz, £8.95) begins with a young girl travelling in 1838 to an unknown India from a sheltered English country upbringing, being thrust into a more sophisticated society, and meeting the mother and father whom she has not seen for many years. Lady Felicia, Charlotte's mother, is extremely beautiful and goes in for affairs, and doesn't welcome the company of a gauche daughter. The horrors of war in Afghanistan - defeat, death and imprisonment - are very convincing, and the author has used contemporary diaries and

letters as source material. Surprisingly, it has a happy ending.

Our own history has its share of wars, horrors and cruelties, and there is nothing like a civil war for inflicting wounds that take generations to heal. Second in a trilogy is *Lana De Mont* (Michael Joseph, £8.95). Carol Wensby Scott's deft unravelling of the fortunes of the Percy and Neville families in the Wars of the Roses. This well written account dwells on the painful complications of dynastic ambitions and marriages of convenience.

The Moon in the Water, a first novel by Pamela Belle (Penguin, £7.95), begins before the Civil War when Thomazine is left alone in the world by the sudden death of her family from smallpox. Moved to a large family of relatives in Suffolk, she falls in love with her cousin Francis, the odd one out, talented, unpredictable, and far more charming than his worthy elder brother, who grows to hate him. The family is split between King and Parliament when war comes, and Thomazine is forced to make a marriage of expedience. She tells her own story, in a style which is neither unduly ancient nor anachronistically modern, and the whole is very well thought out.

William the Conqueror, by John Wingate (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £7.95) has a splendid subject, and is full of action and interest. The author has steeped

himself in the history of the time, and knows the background intimately, but here the trouble begins. This is either a novel with great chunks of history, or a history with dialogue. Every time the novel gets going, the author feels obliged to put us exactly in the picture over the relationship between Robert, Duke of Normandy (William's father) and Ethelred (the Unready), King of England, married to Emma (Robert's aunt) whose sons (Edward and Alfred) fled to Normandy after the invasion by Sweyn Forkbeard, whose son (Canute) then marries Emma. The only writer who has managed to untangle this period of history for me is Dorothy Dunn.

The aftermath of a Civil War in a different country is the background to Dee Brown's highly entertaining *Killdeer Mountain* (Hutchinson, £8.50), a who-done-it in which a journalist on the *St Louis Herald* comes across a mystery over the death of a hero of the Indian war. Was Charles Rawley a hero? Was he really dead? The varied adventures on a steamboat, the discomforts of Post-Civil War Missouri, the different stories told by eye witnesses, and an extremely complicated case of false identities form an excellent novel from the author of *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*.

Philippa Toomey

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THE TIMES DIARY

The writer regrets

I'm not sure that either my fellow diarist, Peter Hillmore of *The Observer*, or our own Frank Johnson, a known associate of politicians, would thank you for calling them "reputable". They are nevertheless on the point of heading the call from Paul Johnson for "reputable writers" to boycott the *Literary Review*. Both have contributed to the current issue, but neither is sure he wants any more to do with the magazine because of an article by Ronald Dahl discussing Israel's record in Lebanon in terms that Johnson describes in the *Spectator* as "racial abuse". Hillmore says he considers the article "plain, abusive anti-Semitism which should never have been printed". Johnson says that even by the standards of anti-Israel bias, this piece was above and beyond the call of duty. Gillian Greenwood, the editor, says other contributors have told her that nobody takes notice of what Paul Johnson says in the *Spectator*.

Blacked out

Sir Kenneth Newman is proud of Scotland Yard's new neighbourhood watch scheme, which extols the virtues of "keeping a friendly eye and ear open for a better neighbourhood". On the assumption that every burglar in London is dying to get his hands on your goods and chattels, Newman also believes that blacks and other minorities are as often the victims as the perpetrators of crime. Curious, then, that the pamphlets outlining the scheme are printed only in English and show mainly white apprehensive housewives, police, villains and all - except for one black mugger mugging an old lady. White, of course.

● The ancestral home of the McGillycuddy of the Reeks is on the market, comprising a late Georgian mansion, down house, farm buildings, tennis and squash courts and grass airstrip, among other things. The estate agent does not say whether the title goes with the property, but anything is possible, especially in County Kerry.

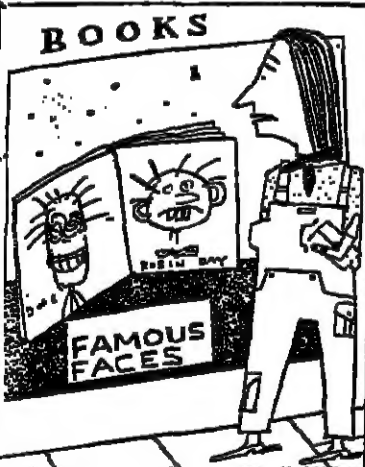
Hybrid horror

I have been to Stringfellow's to meet SuperTed, "a household name in Wales, the mascot of S4C", and due to go national on BBC1 next month as the Corporation's answer to Roland the Rat. Stringfellow's seems a strange place from which to launch a children's cartoon. A looming bouncer at the door menaces all comers, the waitresses spruce around in white tutus reeking of cheap scent, and a whisky costs £3.70. Nor was I enamoured of SuperTed himself, who seemed to combine the worst of Bugs Bunny and Paddington Bear, all spurious violence and mindless prattle. Not the glitziest of evenings.

Royalty royalties

That book of famous faces, including the celebrated drawing of Prince William by his mother, was "sponsored by W. H. Smith", according to the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults (Mencap), which will benefit by the royalties. But what Smith has really done is to advance the £25,000 publication costs against a proportion of those royalties, while selling the book exclusively. A helpful thing to do, and certainly a bit of a gamble, but is it sponsorship?

BARRY FANTONI



'Neville's not sure if he should be pleased or sorry to be left out'

Leafed over

I have mixed feelings about this "wild food" business, exemplified in a book of that title recently published by Pan, suspecting as I do that the idea of garnering meals from hedgerows, coppices and the like appeals as much to meanness as to any epicurean streak. Roger Phillips, the author, served some of it the other day. The elderflower champagne was not bad, although a slug of vodka might have livened it up; the oat weed chips tasted of iodine, and the green salad (sea beet, dandelion leaves, shepherd's purse, chickweed, that sort of thing) was on the bitter side. The wild mushroom dishes were superb; but then they would be, and who dares pick them anyway? As for the carrageen fish mousse, I had to agree with the dismissive guest who dismissed the whole affair with the announcement that as far as he was concerned no mousse is good mousse.

Gortles are not wild animals, but at Teycross zoo, Leicestershire, they have their own snakes bath where they enjoy splashing each other with ice cream cartons. They also watch colour television a lot. One adult male, Joe, prefers to fight the wild cats of visitors by charging the glass barrier of his enclosure and thumping it. "You can always tell when Joe feels a charge coming on by the 'tight-lipped expression on his face'", confides *Wildlife* magazine, which obviously knows a potential editor when it sees one.

PHS

Peter Martin on the legal dilemmas in the aftermath of the airliner disaster

First try a lawful pursuit

A fog of rhetoric increasingly obscures the issues arising from the Russian destruction of the Korean airliner. Important points have apparently been overlooked.

According to Article I of the Chicago Convention of 1944 - which is almost universally ratified throughout the world - the Soviet Union has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its land areas and territorial waters. No international tribunal, such as the International Court of Justice, has ever qualified that complete, unfettered sovereignty. Attempts have been made to set out rules which may possibly govern violation of airspace but in the absence of any decision on such questions the nature of the manner in which the sovereignty of a state can be diminished must necessarily remain highly speculative. In recent years a number of international lawyers have suggested that the following rules might apply:

● Intruding aircraft must obey all reasonable orders of the state over whose airspace they are flying.

● The state overflown must not, in attempting to control the movement of an intruding aircraft, expose it to unnecessary or unreasonably great danger; the "reasonableness" of the action must be determined by such factors as the character of the intruding aircraft, its probable motives for intrusion, the possibility of control without the use of force, the proximity of the aircraft to important instal-

lations and the frequency of previous intrusions.

● In peacetime, when there is no reason to believe the intruder may be hostile or harmful, the intruder may not be attacked.

● Entry must be allowed for aircraft in distress, subject to security considerations.

The only known claim for damages which attempted to test these proposals was made by 11 nations in the International Court of Justice against Bulgaria in 1959 for the shooting down of an Israeli aircraft. It was contended that Bulgaria did not enjoy complete and exclusive sovereignty over its airspace to the exclusion of the rights of every other state and had a duty to take all possible steps to control intruding aircraft or to issue a suitable warning before using force. No decision was forthcoming since Bulgaria made an *ex gratia* payment of compensation, while denying its obligation to do so.

Since the Soviet Union does not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice there is no hope that claims by South Korea, the United States and others arising from last week's incident will be dealt with by that tribunal. Whether the Russians may, in due course, agree to negotiate on the claims put forward by the United States on behalf of the families of victims is another matter.

From the point of view of the aircraft's owners and the bereaved families the best thing that could happen now is that Moscow should, without necessarily accepting legal

responsibility, agree to settle the Korean Air Lines hull loss and passenger liability claims, thus relieving KAL and its insurers of a heavy financial burden they ought not to have to bear. Every possible step should be taken to avoid the wasteful and destructive litigation already begun in the US.

In theory the Soviet Union is bound to investigate because undoubtedly the shooting down of an aircraft in Annex 13 to the Chicago Convention, and in theory also it should invite South Korea as the state of registration and the US as the state of manufacture of the aircraft and engines to participate in its investigation: it seems highly unlikely that Moscow will honour its obligation in this regard, but pressure should still be applied.

What the Soviet Union has done does not fall within the categories of aeronautical crimes governed by those international conventions which deal, among other things, with hijacking, terrorism and so on.

What, then, is to be done if the USSR is to have it brought home to it that responsibility must be accepted, reparation made and repetition avoided? Given the experience of sanctions after the invasion of Afghanistan, it is to be doubted whether relatively minor aeronautical sanctions will have the desired effect.

Instead, under the provisions of the Chicago Convention the US, South Korea and other interested states should urgently call on the Council of the International Civil Aviation

Organization to use its mandatory and permissive powers (which are considerable - at least in theory) to consider and report on the sovereignty issue and its possible limitations, the degree of force used and the possible effects of the accident on the development of international air navigation.

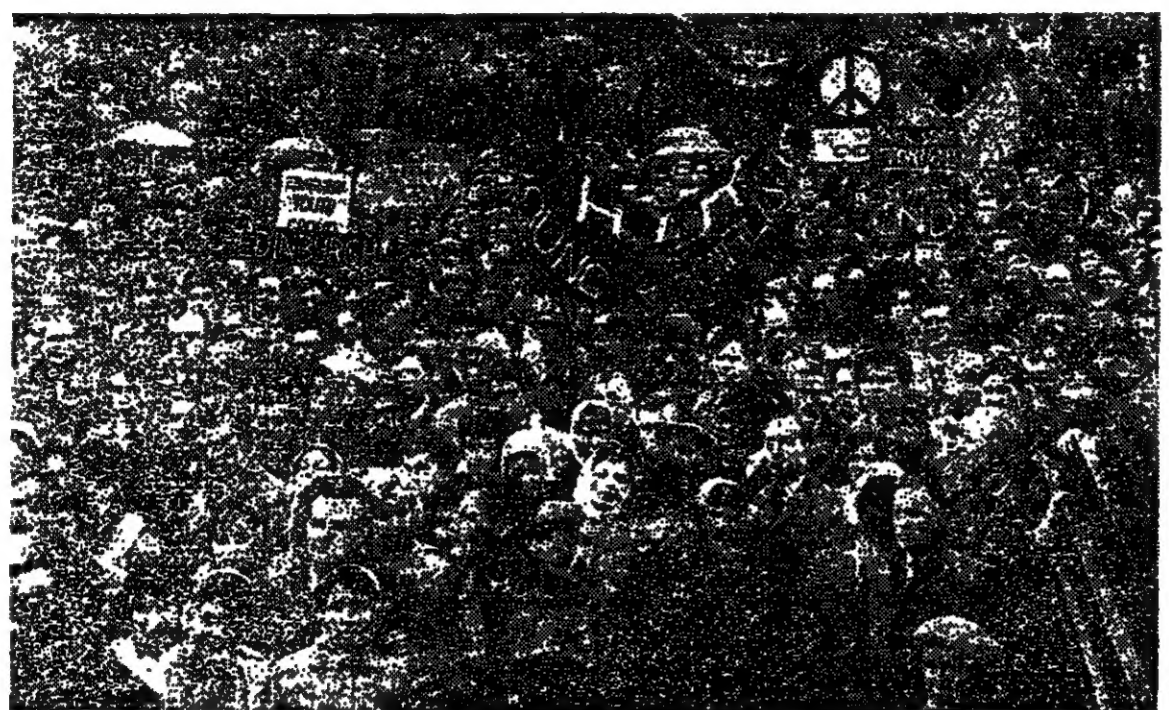
Failing a useful result, the states should attempt to arbitrate the dispute over the sovereignty issue within the Chicago Convention procedure with a view formally to establishing whether or not any of the suggested qualifications of "complete and exclusive sovereignty" over airspace above land areas and territorial waters form part of international law and whether, depending on the answer to that question, the USSR met or failed to meet the necessary standard of conduct.

The Soviet Union might well resist such an arbitration, but if it fails to comply with the requirements of the Chicago Convention its voting power in the assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization could be suspended.

All this sounds mild by comparison with the stronger action so many have called for, but international agreements such as the Chicago Convention represent the lowest common denominator of what powerful and less powerful states are prepared to accept. We should use what law we have before abandoning it as useless.

The author, a solicitor, is coordinating editor of the 4th Edition of *Shawcross and Beaman on Air Law*.

Don't write off CND just yet



The heady days of 1961, but how will CND look in 1984?

Study Mr Michael Heseltine's agenda these days and you will look hard for mention of CND. The issue which seemed to occupy all his time after he was appointed Defence Secretary is now decidedly low on the list of priorities. DS19, the special Ministry of Defence unit set up to combat CND, has been wound up.

While acknowledging that CND will mount a large demonstration this autumn, and accepting that there will be more direct action at Greenham Common and elsewhere, the Government is encouraging the view that CND, if not a spent force, is well on the wane.

Over at Goodwin Street, in CND's rambling offices, amid the tavernas and rag trade of Finsbury Park, such a possibility is hotly denied. Press interest in the campaign may have diminished, but national membership is still rising, up on the general election figure to approaching 70,000. Three new members of staff have been taken on and this year's budget, including the turnover of CND publications and bookshop, is set to top £1m.

The campaign is building, with increasing sophistication through the use of cinema advertisements and posters, for a "huge" demonstration on October 22, and plans are being laid for direct action in December to greet the cruise missile deployment.

But it has been a difficult summer for CND and promises to be a difficult autumn. The general election result has taken the political steam out of the movement. Labour's commitment to out-and-out unilateralism is again being questioned, with even Mr Michael Meacher suggesting that a referendum might be needed on Polaris. Tensions that have always existed within CND have come rather more to the fore.

The differences lie between the pragmatists and the purists, those who tacitly accept that nothing CND can do itself is likely now to stop the deployment of the first cruise missiles in December, and those who see the autumn as make or break for the campaign.

The differences are not over ultimate aims, but over tactics and priorities. The pragmatists who make up the bulk of the

leadership are interested in the "long haul" - maintaining a movement that will not wither in disillusionment once cruise is deployed, or break itself in a final "do or die" fling of direct action.

To that end, CND's national council has declared that direct action in the autumn will be "symbolic" - to avoid any illusions that it "can stop the missiles with our bare hands". At the same time, much of CND's leadership wants to broaden its appeal, for example by linking with the growing freeze movement in the United States as a first step to halting the arms race: in Monsignor Bruce Kent's words "reaching out to people who may not agree with us from A to Z, but do agree from A to K". Support for a freeze will be one of CND's five slogans for the October demonstration.

To some within the movement, both moves amount to a weakening of resolve. *Tribune*, the left-wing Labour newspaper, accused CND of "fudge" in supporting a freeze, while Helen John, a founder of the Greenham Common peace camp and an executive member of CND, speaks of "a worrying shift of emphasis".

"We don't want to encourage them to keep their nuclear

weapons" she says. "We want to encourage them to get rid of them".

In other areas too CND has policy difficulties. Labour CND, under influence from its far left, has put forward a model motion for the Labour Party conference calling on the party immediately to scrap all nuclear weapons when it next takes office - a policy many in CND consider both impractical and distinctly unhelpful given Labour's current difficulties over defence.

The divisive debate at CND's last annual conference on whether the campaign should make withdrawal from Nato a priority issue is set for a re-run at this December's conference.

Whether any of these internal difficulties will affect the numbers on the streets in October is doubtful, however, and to a large measure, the focus of attention has in any case shifted to West Germany, where a "hot autumn" of protest is promised. The Social Democratic opposition is looking increasingly for some compromise on cruise and Pershing deployment, and while there is no sign yet of Chancellor Kohl's government giving ground, any delay in accepting the missiles would probably revitalize the movement in Britain.

Whether CND will fizzle or

flourish it is too early to predict, although anything less than a huge turnout in October will encourage those already writing the movement's second obituary to claim that they were right.

But the sort of spectacular decline seen in the anti-nuclear movement and in the questioning of nuclear weapons policy in the 1960s seems scarcely in prospect. For while the Government can legitimately claim that unilateralism was defeated in the polls, the old consensus that saw Labour and Conservative governments pursuing the same nuclear policy has gone for the foreseeable future.

Labour remains committed to unilateralist moves, however it sorts out its difficulties with Polaris. Both the Alliance parties are committed to cancelling Trident, to putting Polaris into arms reduction talks, and to creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe to raise the nuclear threshold.

The level of debate and concern about where nuclear strategy and technology is leading, among former senior Nato officers, leading academics and the churches, not only in Britain but in many other Nato countries, is at a pitch that had no parallel in the 1960s.

Nicholas Timmins

Why Belfast wants a direct line to Brussels

Belfast The motorway linkup which slices across the green fields between the M1 and M2 outside Belfast is new, smooth and fast. Its smoothness is a sharp contrast to the dismal urban scene a few miles away.

EEC money helped to rebuild it, the Government says: money cranked off from Europe's richer regions to help the poorer ones. That is part of what the European Community is all about. The taxi driver is not moved. "If you want me to let a fiddle," he grunts. "I bet previous little of that money comes here. It all ends up in the Government's pocket in London."

People in Ulster feel cheated. They suspect that the millions of pounds the Community has designated for Northern Ireland do not bring added benefit to the province, but simply swell the Treasury's revenues in London.

The feeling is so strong that the finance committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly has been investigating. Members will make their conclusions behind closed doors today and produce a report to be debated by the Assembly on October 5 or 6.

All the signs point to very strong complaints against London. The question is, how far can the charge be proved?

Britain receives grants - they totalled £510m last year - from the EEC's regional funds as part of the Community's efforts to even out the differences between its richer and poorer areas. It is given on the understanding that it is in addition to

national government spending in this sphere, and does not simply replace it. On many projects Euro money must be matched by government money.

Then there is the cash from Britain's budget rebates, which is also supposed to be spent on development in the needy areas, and not just flow back into the Treasury's coffers.

Since Britain's other problem areas are lumped together with the wealthier ones for accounting purposes, there is no way of telling whether EEC money is bringing extra benefit or not. A youth on a Northumbria training scheme or a computer researcher in Scotland does not think of asking whether his EEC-financed project would have been possible if the Euro money had not been in hand.

But in Northern Ireland it is a live issue. This is partly because the province depends so heavily on cash transfusions from London and partly because Northern Ireland spending is a separate Exchequer item, so it can be scrutinized more easily.

The figures show that last year Northern Ireland was granted £55m from the regional and social funds. What they do not show is whether Northern Ireland was £55m better off. Mr Jim Allister, vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland finance committee, says 40 per cent of the EEC money goes to Belfast directly, mostly in cash aid for firms. The rest goes to London, and how much is passed on is a matter of hot dispute.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, told of European Parliament inquiry in 1981

that "at least two thirds" of the money was kept by the government as reimbursement for its own spending in Northern Ireland.

Treasury officials however said that EEC grants could be foreseen well in advance, and its spending plans therefore take these into account. One official said: "We would not be able to spend so much in Northern Ireland if we did not have this money - so therefore it is additional."

The trouble with this argument, like that of the other side, is that it is very difficult to prove. Allister said: "It is a very grey area, and we suspect it is being kept secret."

Brussels is also watching the situation with considerable unease. "Additionally" is a problem to some extent in every country, but Brussels spends more per capita on Northern Ireland than anywhere else except Greenland.

The strongest criticism so far came from the EEC's Court of Auditors, which declared in January that the £685m budget rebate money paid back to Britain in 1981 did not fund any development programmes, as it was supposed to.

It declared that the projects which Britain claimed were being financed by the money were well under way before the rebate was adopted. Among them, apparently, was the M1-M2 motorway link which was actually finished before the rebate was agreed on.

This finding could influence European parliamentarians when they

debate whether to allow this year's rebate through in December.

The European Parliament's 1981 inquiry into the effect of regional fund spending in Northern Ireland drew this terse conclusion: "It would seem that... additionality has not been achieved."

And Signor Rosario Solima told the Belfast finance committee recently that if the situation continued the Commission would lose its enthusiasm for giving aid to the province.

Brussels has begun tightening up the "additionality" rule. A grant of £63m recently allocated for urban renewal in Belfast carries the requirement that the government proves that the money is being used as a complement to its own spending. Future funds may also carry this condition.

Both Eurocrats and Northern Ireland political leaders would like Belfast and Brussels to deal more directly with each other, so the money would bypass London. But no national government relishes loss of control, and London regards the European Parliament's current inquiry on Ulster as rank interference.

One outcome of the finance committee's investigation seems certain: the report will make a strong plea for clarity in the way the government handles EEC funds. Such funds should not only be of extra benefit to the province, members believe, but they should also be seen to be so.

Patricia Clough

Winston Fletcher

How to meet 'em and beat 'em

About 400 million people - approximately one tenth of all humanity - goes to a meeting every day of the year. Nobody knows why. Despite untimely meetings discussing the subject, researchers have failed to discover the answer. Nobody ever admits they enjoy meetings. You can bet a chairman's gavel to three well-chewed pencils that almost everyone leaves meaning that it's all been a waste of time. None the less, they will all turn up at the next one - meetings are desperate for a fix.

My own less-than-scientific researches have revealed several root causes of the addiction. Meetings are attended because they have to be left out of anything, because they are scared of decisions being taken in their absence, because it makes them feel important, because they want a rest from their real work, because they want to offload the responsibility for a difficult decision, because they particularly like the sound of their own voices, or - most frequently of all - simply because the meeting happens to be happening.

Whatever the reason, all meetings goers quickly learn that some people are far cleverer at manipulating meetings than others, some people have the knack of carrying comings with them, while others mumble, bumble, stumble and fumble.

Happily, you too can now learn the secret skills of meeting manipulation. During recent years social psychologists have carried out voluminous research into how people behave in meetings, committees and small groups, researches you have probably neglected to study. Perhaps you have been too busy going to meetings.

First, and contrary to common belief, many experiments have shown that groups arrive at riskier decisions than individuals do alone. This phenomenon, now known as the Risky Shift Effect, was first identified in 1967 by psychologists N. Kogan and M. A. Wallach. When no one is personally responsible, they said, it is safe for everyone to gamble. Furthermore, individuals prone to take risks exert most influence on other members of a group.

Second, and again contrary to conventional wisdom, meetings are not games. The rules are too nebulous, there is no agreed system of scoring, and it is rarely clear who, if anyone, has won. None the less, they do share many of the characteristics of games - competitive interaction, broadly agreed procedures, and a propensity for players to cheat.

If you wish to succeed in committees and meetings you will first need to develop the Seven Deadly Skills of meeting manipulation. In alphabetical order - aggression, conciliation, enthusiasm, interjection, patience, sulks and withdrawal. Let's consider each in turn.

Reluctant meeting-goers seldom realize how underhanding it is to be demanding aggressive. Tone of voice and threatening body language - clenching your fist, banging the table, usually suffice. When you look and sound furious people believe you are furious. Indeed, psychological research has shown that if you make yourself appear angry you will quickly make yourself feel angry.

However, you will probably still need to work with your antagonist after the meeting, so conciliation must be practised. As Konrad Lorenz has shown, competitive animals can be utterly pacified by appeasement signals and submissive postures.

Conciliation and aggression have scarcity value, but the third Deadly Skill, enthusiasm, is something of which you can hardly have too much. Anyone with the resilience to stay perky throughout life's unending flow of interminable convocations will frequently be able to put one over on the other participants when they are comatose.

Enthusiasm must not however be

confused with mere loquacity. True enthusiasm involves the continuous innovation of ideas and arguments, not the repetitious plodding-on of hobby horses. Moreover, the enthusiast must eschew the ever-present danger of becoming a windbag. Parry and thrust, rather than monologue and filibuster, must be the enthusiast's motto.

Fourth, interjection. Skilled meeting-goers use questions to delay decisions, to incite arguments, often among others ("Surely what Charles is trying to say, isn't he John, is that your report is complete and utter...?"; to prick pomposity, and, of course, as statements in disguise. "Didn't that happen in Vladivostok?... Don't we normally achieve 17.65 per cent on jobs of this type?... Wasn't it Smithson-Clarke who was caught with his secretary in the stationery cupboard?")

Fifth, the universally admired. You simply listen to the arguments advanced by other combatants (not a lot of people do this), spot who is on whose side, prepare your own case as effectively as possible, make speech notes.

Wait as late as you dare before speaking, but never risk allowing the decision to be taken, or the chairman calling the subject closed.

Your use of *suavité* must be reasoned vigorously. Sulking generally works better in smaller meetings than in larger ones, and must never be self-pitying. Its sole aim is to elicit sympathy.

Copious psychological research has been done proving, much as it may astonish you, that in small groups human beings are naturally sympathetic creatures. Berkowitz and Daniels in 1964 demonstrated that people give more help to those they believe to be dependent on them.

Hence the value of sulking. It is always worth sulkingly sacrificing a trivial point in order to gain sufficient sympathy to win a subsequent argument you care about. Thus you can win worthwhile victories by exploiting worthless defeats; but keep a wary eye open for experienced meeting-goers who may themselves be building up sympathy against you. In meetings, when everyone is pretending to be nice, things can get pretty nasty.

Finally, withdrawal, or *ommissionis interruptus* as it might be called. You hardly need a PhD in maths to know that you can withdraw only once per meeting, and sensibly, only once every few months at the most. This includes brief tactical departures to go to the loo or make phone calls which, neatly timed, can throw a meeting - and more particularly your opposition - into confusion and disarray.

Withdrawal is exceedingly risky if the meeting has a strong and decisive chairman (a rarity); if somebody else present feels that in your absence they have authority "to speak for you"; if everyone else suspects you to have been motivated by pique rather than by principle.

Try to think through what will happen in the meeting after you leave. Remember that if you have clumsily missed one of the other six Skills you can try to correct your blunder later. Once you have fled the proceedings, you've had it.

By now you will have gathered that to deploy the Seven Deadly Skills successfully you will need at least a smidgeon of theatricality in your blood. With that, and some hard practise, you will soon be able to develop the tricks and techniques, the plays and stratagems - like *Hassle the Chairman* and *Fight the Wrong Fight* - with which you can manipulate meetings to your advantage (and have a little fun while you're at it).

The author is chairman of the Ted Bates advertising agency. His *Meetings*, published on Monday by Michael Joseph (£5.95).

Mark Goyder

Let's all manage to do better

The key to understanding the psychology of the Labour Party activist - to whom most of the leadership contestants' remarks are addressed - is 1945. That year is regarded as the golden dawn of the argument run, which was policy socialist; it nationalized, brought in being the Welfare State, the planned full employment economy and the National Health Service. All the Labour Party must do is be bold and as socialist.

What this argument neglects is the inconvenient truth that no great upheaval followed Labour's arrival in power in 1945. Attlee's election appeal was one of consolidation. The commitment to a full employment economy, the Beveridge welfare state, the nationalized industries, the welfare state, the planned full employment economy and the National Health Service. All the Labour Party must do is be bold and as socialist.

Brussels has begun tightening up the "additionality" rule. A grant of £63m recently allocated for urban renewal in Belfast carries the requirement that the government proves that the money is being used as a complement to its own spending. Future funds may also carry this condition.

Both Eurocrats and Northern Ireland political leaders would like Belfast and Brussels to deal more directly with each other, so the money would bypass London. But no national government relishes loss of control, and London regards the European Parliament's current inquiry on Ulster as rank interference.

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Patricia Clough

leadership which they give. Yet what arrangements do we make for monitoring their performance and stepping in where that leadership is not forthcoming? Effectively none. A general manager must answer regularly to his board; a headmaster must face his governors but a consultant answers to no one. Only in extreme transgressions is he faced with any questioning, and that will come from a specially convened committee - of fellow consultants.

The Government is better at talking about the importance of good management than its official Opposition. But too often it fails to observe the distinction between efficiency and effectiveness. Norman Fowler prides himself on the concern with efficiency that is pushing every health authority towards private contracting of ancillary services. If he were effective he would now be well on his way to implementing the Greenfield report on the huge savings to be made from the generic substitution of drugs; he would be recovering the excess profits which the Public Accounts Committee found were made from the NHS by drug companies and would be insisting on a reduction in the rate of profit presently allowed to those drug companies.

The last thing this country needs is the kind of flag-waving legislation designed to demonstrate a party's intensity of feeling about issues without effectively influencing them.

Five years in opposition gives the Alliance the same opportunity created by the policy vacuum of the last war, to reconsider the purposes and methods of social provision. We will undoubtedly come up with some new ensure that - but if we do no more than ensure that headmasters are properly appointed, consultants properly checked, and drug companies properly progress towards radical social policy than all the Labour contenders' flag-waving. The real opposition will be the one that does its homework on how to govern and how to manage.

The author was SDP candidate at Faversham in the general election.



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FRIENDSHIP WITH SPAIN

There were a lot of foreign ministers in Madrid yesterday but perhaps none whom the Spanish Government was so anxious to talk to as Sir Geoffrey Howe. He had more than three hours' conversation on Tuesday with his Spanish opposite number, Señor Fernando Morán, and yesterday an audience with King Juan Carlos. There will inevitably have been three main subjects of discussion: Gibraltar, Spain's application to join the European Community, and Spain's membership of Nato.

Señor Morán has not so far proved a particularly easy foreign minister for Britain to deal with. He articulates with far more evident conviction than his prime minister, Señor Felipe González, the belief of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), to which both belong, that Spain does not and should not belong to one of the world's great military power blocks. He bitterly criticized the previous government for taking Spain into Nato last year shortly before a general election which it was clearly going to lose, and thus seeking to pre-empt a major national choice without a popular mandate to do so.

The party is committed to holding a referendum on Spanish membership while it is in office. Señor González's behaviour suggests that he hopes to be able to hold it in circumstances which allow him to recommend staying in. Señor Morán would almost certainly feel more at home arguing for a decision to pull out.

Meanwhile Spain is a member of Nato, not, like France, remains outside its military structure. Nato commanders in Brussels, and most political leaders of the alliance, would undoubtedly regard Spain as a more useful and dependable ally if she were brought within the military

structure and, above all, if the question-mark over her continued membership were removed.

King Juan Carlos, there can be little doubt, shares that view. It requires no inside information to guess what will have been the burden of his remarks to Sir Geoffrey yesterday. "Spain", he will have said, "is now incontrovertibly a part of Western Europe and of the free world. She therefore has a profound interest in its security and there is no good reason why she should not play her part in its defence, nor why the Spanish people should reject the opportunity to do so. Yet there is a real danger that they will do just that, unless they are given a clear lead."

A particular difficulty arises from your continued occupation of Gibraltar, which all Spaniards without exception regard as rightfully Spanish territory. How can our people be asked to ratify an alliance with a power that occupies part of their land? A further difficulty arises from the constant delays and objections we encounter in our negotiations with the European Community. The political will to overcome the technical obstacles and the economic objections of particular interest groups seems lacking. It is difficult to convince our people that our new-found allies are really treating us as such."

To which Sir Geoffrey will have replied that British support for Spain's membership of the Community has been unwavering, and that, as for Gibraltar, Britain remains fully disposed to implement the Lisbon agreement of April 1980, under which the two Governments agreed to begin negotiations to solve their differences over Gibraltar, and Spain promised to "suspend" the restrictive measures then in force.

Unhappily, the restrictions

were only partially lifted last December and Spanish enthusiasm for the Lisbon agreement has waned, as the Falklands affair and Mrs Thatcher's statements have driven home to Spain the realization that Britain will not and cannot concede sovereignty without the consent of the population of Gibraltar.

Spaniards have lately taken to comparing this attitude with the British attitude on Hongkong. The analogy is a false one. Britain has never claimed permanent sovereignty over the whole territory of Hongkong and has never made commitments to the inhabitants of Hongkong (who for their part have never claimed to be anything other than Chinese) such as she has given to those of Gibraltar. A much closer analogy, if less to Spanish taste, would be with the Spanish position in Ceuta and Melilla on the Moroccan coast.

Britain cannot and should not transfer sovereignty in Gibraltar against the will of its people. But, short of that, she should do everything to convince the people of Spain that she is indeed their ally and not their enemy. It should be clear that we are not merely willing but anxious to see Spain a full member of the European Community as soon as possible, and we should make explicit our willingness to see an increase in the Community's "own resources" when Spain and Portugal come in. That way other members such as France will have a positive incentive to overcome their reservations. And we should make it clear that one of the things we would welcome about Spanish membership is that it would give Spaniards and Gibraltarians reciprocal and equal rights to live, work and trade on both sides of what is, unquestionably, an artificial frontier.

ON THE HOME BEAT

Crime disfigures society. It is a problem for society as a whole, not just its victims and those paid by the taxpayer to deal with it. An initiative which seeks to bind police and public together in the common cause of crime prevention, like the neighbourhood watch schemes announced by the Metropolitan Police on Tuesday is most welcome.

The idea appears to be particularly promising as it makes use of the fruits of experience gathered from the United States, including the crime-prone city of Detroit, and pilot projects in Britain. In strategic terms, it is part of the "contract" philosophy administered by that most thoughtful policeman, Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, which requires the police to "honour the conditions on which the public consent to be policed" while obliging the public to discharge their "civic duties" by attending court as witnesses aiding fellow-citizens victimized by crime and assisting the police in its prevention.

The new watch schemes represent the practical application of his last aspect. Initially there are to be 75 of them, mainly in south and south-east London. The police want the

public to become "extra eyes and ears" aiding the force. They do not want them to become that loathed figure in British history, the police spy.

The idea is for an alert neighbourhood to "detect" crimes of opportunity, theft of an unlocked car, entry of an unprotected home, and street crimes, robbery and violence against the person, the kind of thing a responsible citizen should be doing anyway. In return the police will advise on domestic security methods. Once 40 per cent of a neighbourhood has joined, a sign will be erected to show that a watch is in operation.

Given the nature of what a former Commissioner, Sir Robert Mark, described as our "perplexed society", there will be some who will greet the initiative with cynicism or hostility. It deserves neither. Though, given the nation's salutary devotion to privacy, anything that could turn into a snooper's charter needs careful monitoring. With luck, that will not be a problem. The police are used to dealing with cranks and zealots. They will know, too, if a thuggish minority tries to take over the scheme for vigilante purposes.

FAIRNESS BEHIND BARS

The latest report from Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, focuses on the prison regime. The choice of subject and the treatment of it are pertinent. Of all areas of social control the prisons, where control is tightest, are the nearest to breakdown in Britain today. The primary cause is gross overcrowding, already documented and well rehearsed in this report. The overcrowding puts some prisoners in noisome conditions, preys on the nerves of prisoners and prison officers alike, frustrates the more purposeful parts of the regime, and so increases the discontent of prisoners and decreases the job satisfaction of those who look after them.

In the confined and populous life of a prison, especially when aggravated by overcrowding, the fairness or unfairness of the system, subjectively experienced, assumes high importance. To protect the inmates from abuses of power by the staff, and from their whims or arbitrary displeasure; to protect them also from the violence or malice of their fellow-inmates; and to preserve the authority of the prison staff and protect them too from injury or malicious fabrication, the rule of law, in the broadest sense of the expression, must prevail within the prison walls. That is a tall order in a community all of whose involuntary members (the majority) are there because they have broken the law. But a sense of fairness usually dwells in even the blackest heart, and it is by respect for the norms of fairness

or are negatively defined by reference to what one is expressly forbidden to do and by reference to the powers over one that are expressly given to others.

The approach they take leads the authors of the report to declare that prisoners have the right to be provided "with the means of living as full and normal a life as is compatible with imprisonment". In other words life in prison should approximate to the fullest practicable extent to life outside prison. That may or may not be good penal practice. There is a strong case for saying that the quality of prison life should be sharply differentiated from life in, say, Coronation Street. But the question ought not to be closed in advance by the assertion of right.

And has Justice got it right about prison visitors? One sees why they may not be the best people to adjudicate in disciplinary proceedings, though they have a better knowledge of the special world of prisons than anyone else proposed. But the boards of visitors would be left with their supervisory function diminished by the new presence of the inspectorate, their functions of taking up complaints diminished by the proposed ombudsman, and their judicial function abolished. As the one lay element in the prison system, the channel connecting the prisons with the community that all too easily turns its back on them, the boards of visitors have an important role. It should not be allowed to wither away.

But where does one turn for an exhaustive list of a person's rights such as one would have to have if rights were to be separated out on the criterion recommended in the case of a person entering prison? In Britain rights are for the most part to be found in procedural rules,

or are negatively defined by reference to what one is expressly forbidden to do and by reference to the powers over one that are expressly given to others.

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Flooding danger in new mine

From the President of the Institution of Geologists

Sir, Your issue of August 24 (Spectrum) poses the question as to whether the rush of water into the Wistow Mine in the Selby coalfield could have been predicted. The North Yorkshire area director of the NCB is quoted as saying that "Even with the benefit of hindsight we do not think there was any way that this affair could have been predicted".

In the evidence given by this institution to the Commission on Energy and the Environment's coal study this matter was addressed and I quote:

The Selby coalfield, by way of example, will lower the ground surface adjacent to the Central Coal to the level of the surface below the present groundwater level; drainage and pumping will be needed. However, although the problems may resolve themselves after closure of the mine, we believe the risk of long periods of extensive flooding has now been reduced to the extent that parts of the Selby mine could be submerged. It is our view that the whole field of mine inflows and intrusions needs to be examined for more carefully, particularly at a time when we are nationally turning to increased development of groundwater resources, many of which lie above coal measures.

The commission, in its recommendations, drew particular attention to the need for increased research into the response to subsidence of the whole rock mass between the ground surface and mine.

Selby is quite rightly a showpiece for our national coal mining industry. However, development on this scale can all too easily extrapolate beyond empirical knowledge gained from past experience. There is remarkably little hard fact available on the change in properties of the rock mass, including its water bearing properties, as it subsides above an operating mine.

If we are to guarantee a reasonable return for our national investment, then this is one of the many matters which should attract Mr. McGovern's attention in the coming months.

Yours faithfully,
J. L. KNILL, President,
The Institution of Geologists,
Geology Apartments,
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, W1.
August 30.

In Winston's steps?

From Mr T. Mervyn Jones

Sir, Our Prime Minister has claimed that her Government is following the policies of Sir Winston Churchill.

In 1953 in the House of Commons Sir Winston declared: "We shall be the ally, for such it is, of the people of the world who are in the coal mines, the railways, air traffic, gas and electricity, we have done and are doing our utmost to make a success of it, even though this may mean that we are the enemy of party reactionaries."

Nearly 40 years earlier, as First Lord of the Admiralty, he bought for his Government the very BP shares she now sells.

May we take it that in her approach to the still remaining nationalized industries Mrs Thatcher takes the same statesmanlike attitude as her illustrious predecessor, and enjoin her Chancellor of the Exchequer and other ministers, including Mr David Howell (letter, September 1) to do likewise?

Yours faithfully,
T. MERVYN JONES,
Erw Hir,
36 Fairwater Road,
Llandaff,
Cardiff.
September 1.

Out of court

From HM Ambassador to Poland

Sir, Philip Howard's most entertaining article on tennis (August 26) speculated that "visitors from Mars would consider it an odd ceremony for a grown man to take seriously". In my last post in Seoul I heard a more terrestrial reaction to support his view.

In 1992 King Kojong of Korea and his wife Queen Min were invited by the British Minister to watch the first game of tennis seen by foreigners in Korea. It took place in the British Legation, and the court still exists.

After some time Queen Min was heard to observe to the King: "These Englishmen are becoming very hot. Why do they not have their servants do it?"

Yours faithfully,
JOHN MORGAN,
HM Ambassador,
British Embassy,
Warsaw.
August 30.

Body and mind

From Professor A. H. Crisp

Sir, The recent articles by Ruth West and Brian Inglis and your related leading article (August 10) have led to a wealth of correspondence and it is Professor Weatherall's important letter (August 29) with your caption "Step by step to alternative medicine", which prompts me to write now.

Doctors, in the sense of medical practitioners, will never be able to meet all the existential needs and related problems of their patients in our twentieth century. Meanwhile, it is clearly important to recognise the relationship between them and physical ill health. "Psychosomatic" is an unfortunate but much used term applied to this, "holistic" is probably better.

Medicine probably needs convergent and divergent thinkers and also those, especially perhaps our general practitioners, who can harness both frames of mind to their professional purpose.

Responsibility for aircraft destruction

From Mr William Brogan

Sir, There has been a world-wide outcry about the Korean Air Lines Boeing shot down near Sakhalin Island, but I have not heard anywhere the slightest criticism of the airline itself.

I am by no means sympathetic to the Soviet regime, but it seems to me that KAL were guilty of contributory negligence. The responsibility for the safety of the passengers was theirs. They knew that incursions into Soviet airspace were liable to bring severe retaliation because it had happened before; the Soviets also give clear warnings on maps and charts. Harsh though these measures of security are, they should not come as a surprise.

In incidents such as this there are nearly always factors which are kept secret. Sometimes these become known, sometimes they don't. We are now told that the United States had an intelligence aircraft in the area at the time. Quite a coincidence, unless there are always intelligence aircraft there, in which case KAL's negligence would be even greater.

Whatever the cause of the Boeing's being off course, it remains true that the Russians were technically within their rights in protecting their territory, no matter how much we may deplore their methods. To continue to operate passenger flights so close to such a notoriously trigger-happy area is a cause for concern.

To allow mistakes to occur in such circumstances is inexcusable. It is to Korean Air Lines we should be looking for explanations, not the Russians.

Yours faithfully,
W. BROGAN,
92 Dumber Road,
Gorton Manor,
Hartlepool, Cleveland.
September 6.

From Canon A. E. Harvey

Sir, In the flood of outrage and indignation with which the West has very properly reacted to the shooting down of the Korean airliner there is a danger that some of those principles may be submerged which the West claims to stand for. 1. Suspension of judgment until the facts are established. In this case the supposed technical failure which would have caused a navigational error of this magnitude appears to be virtually impossible. If it was human error, only extreme carelessness or drowsiness would explain it, and this would be as reprehensible as the conduct of a train driver who passed

a red signal at full speed; that an entire air crew should have been guilty of such negligence is almost incredible.

This makes it necessary to consider more sinister explanations. According to Russian reports the aircraft was flying without navigation lights and ignored all the standard signals from fighter aircraft over a period of hours. According to Tokyo, it was sending normal routine signals to air traffic control until the very last moment, even though it is known to have been 400 miles off course.

This raises at least the possibility that the pilots were acting deliberately. They could have been under duress: hijacking, bribery or blackmail cannot be ruled out. But until and unless further information becomes available, it is premature to attribute the incident to either mechanical failure or human error.

2. Allowance for mitigating circumstances. All international pilots (we are told) are aware of the clear Russian warning that any aircraft intruding into their airspace at that point will be shot down. As Mr George Walden observes in his article (September 7), this implies a standard procedure within the Russian chain of command which would not be easy to put into reverse at short notice.

This procedure, by our standards, is unnecessarily inflexible and involves a callous disregard for life. But we must face the question: suppose an unlit Russian aircraft flew at night over Western military bases and ignored all the standard forms of interception; and suppose the area involved were something like the Total Exclusion Zone we operated ourselves in the South Atlantic, would we have allowed the aircraft to proceed on its way unharmed? We hope, of course, that we would have avoided any loss of life. But considerations of national security might well have seemed to justify taking a certain risk.

We are right to deplore the appalling casualties caused by this incident and the threat which it implies to the safety of all passengers on inter-continental flights. We are right to protest against a system which has fewer checks and balances than our own. But until more facts are known it is premature to adopt the high moral tone which is appropriate only when the fault is proved to be all on one side.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. HARVEY,
3 Little Cloister,
Westminster Abbey, SW1.
September 7.

Newspaper excesses

From Mr Colin Brannigan

Sir, The debate is raging again over the excesses of some of our newspapers.

As a provincial journalist for the last 30 years and a former president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, I am well aware of the gulf that has always existed between national and provincial journalists. But it is wider now than ever before, to the point where provincial editors are among the most vociferous critics of Fleet Street practices and attitudes, some of which have become quite unacceptable.

During my presidential year in 1979-80, I organised two private meetings between a small group of provincial and national editors (attended by the majority of Fleet Street editors) for a general exchange of views. If such a meeting were held today the message from one friend to another would be - put your house in order before you drag us all down.

Peru's antiquities

From Mr Philip Joseph

Sir, You do a great service in publishing Edward Schumacher's alarming article (August 30) on the disintegration through decay and theft of Peru's unique collection of antiquities.

The same situation applies to the many remarkable paintings hanging in Peru's cathedrals and churches. These paintings represent, probably, the largest known collection of the Cuzco school. They are rotting in their frames; many are beyond redemption.

Your columns have featured previously the problems of the trustees of the Getty Trust in spending many millions of dollars each year on acquiring works of art, in most cases from people who are looking after these treasures very well, and from countries who are not in the least enthusiastic about letting them go. May I, therefore, suggest to the trustees that in the case of Peru there is a marvellous and needy target for application of funds and expertise to save these irreplaceable

The particular skills required today are not those of embellishing the truth, of making the facts more interesting, but of depicting people and conditions and circumstances as they are. That is the real challenge for any journalist.

Let anyone believes that we, in the provincial press, have not taken that message on board let me say that my company's newspapers send what we call accuracy/hair play questionnaires, on a random basis, to people and organisations we write about, as well as inviting readers to apply for one by completing a coupon in our newspaper.

We say to our readers: if you feel you have been unfairly treated or your reporting is shown to be inaccurate or lacking in balance, tell us. We are not alone in doing so.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN BRANNIGAN,
Editorial Director,
Essex County Newspapers Ltd,
Culver Street West,
Colchester,
Essex.

Intimations of mortality

From Mr Trevor Leggett

Sir, I have just paid £40 for the third part of volume two of a new Sanskrit dictionary, which takes us up to the middle of the letter A. Obviously customers will be few, but each transaction must be good business.

As the Indian bookseller looked at my white hair, he murmured the traditional blessing: "May you see many more winters".

Yours etc,
TREVOR LEGGETT,
2/32 Palace Gardens Terrace, W8.

as psychology and sociology in the undergraduate curriculum and they are now well represented in courses and examinations and have the opportunity to justify their presence.

A glance at the more recent (1980) recommendations will reveal that great importance is now attached to viewing disease within the personal and social context as well as within its bodily/organ basis.

In my view British medicine is on an evolutionary course intended to incorporate those personal and social skills and understandings that are relevant to it whilst not forsaking its paramount, and in many ways exclusive, responsibilities to the public concerning a proper knowledge of the body and its dysfunctions.

Life is rarely perfect but the Education Committee of the General Medical Council keeps an open mind in considering evidence which is put to it in support of changes in the medical curriculum.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR CRISP, Chairman,
General Medical Council,
Education Committee,
44 Hallam Street, W1.
September 2.

Lost for words on 'the heritage'

From Mr J.P. Carswell

Sir, I am rather in agreement with Miss Laski in her attack (September 2) on the word "heritage" as pompous and twee. Just the same, it is a word for a recent idea of great range and power, and it will be difficult to unstick.

It means everything from the past by which we identify ourselves, provided we have got it in our island. A Guernsey picked up on the Grand Tour long ago, and parked in a country house is part of "the heritage", but not a Constable in a foreign museum or a railway built by British engineers in Peru.

Apart from being restricted to our own soil, the notion is remarkably comprehensive. It includes not only the Tower of London but agricultural vestiges visible only by the aid of aerial photography; not only the duke's castle and possessions but (according to some) the duke himself. It certainly includes the Beefeaters and the ravens - perhaps even all our native animals, birds, insects and trees. It extends to private as well as public property, and that which is not property at all, provided it is here.

Such an important, if chaotic, idea needs a word and has been given one. "Heritage" is disliked for the reason Miss Laski gives and because it suggests a property right where there is none.

What then? "The herbarium" has too much of Lizzie Eustace and her diamonds. "The inheritance" and "the legacy" remind me of wills. "The treasure" is too glibly and limited. "The trust" too solemn and lawyerly. I suggest "the national entail" as something we occupy and ought not to part with.

Yours faithfully,
J. P. CARSWELL,
(Secretary, British Academy),
3 Prince Arthur Road,
Hamstead, NWS.
September 2.

View of Turkey

From Mr Bernard Kennedy

Sir, Although I have enjoyed living in Turkey over the last two years, I find my views on the regime there more in keeping with those stated in your recent leader (August 15), than with the analysis of Roger Scruton (feature, August 30). Mr Scruton bases his defence of the generals on the pre-coup situation.

It was a very good argument less than three years ago, but since then General Evren and his colleagues have been taking an increasingly tough stance. Eighty per cent of the new political parties have now been excluded from November's election and I know from personal observation that the social democrats carried with them the hopes of many Turks.

Meanwhile, tough new laws have been introduced on trade unions, private associations, universities and the media. The death penalty has effectively been reintroduced, torture claims face official indifference and the martial law act has been made more restrictive (there have been no moves to lift martial law).

If the party leaders Mr Scruton spoke to did not mention any of these things, this only suggests either that they are hand-picked puppets or that they have a justifiable fear of further sanctions against them.

Is it more contemptuous of the Turkish people to cast doubt on the meaningfulness of the coming election or to imply that they are intrinsically incapable of making full democracy work?

Yours etc,
B. J. KENNEDY,
65 Addison Road,
Wandsworth, E11.
August 30.

Refugees' contribution

From Lady Monson

Sir, The admirable eulogy on Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and his fellow refugees of the 1930s has unfortunately led Mr Bernard Denvir (August 25) to play down the Huguenot contribution to "British life and culture".

These earlier refugees - they introduced the word into the English language - also had qualities of immense courage, intellectual energy of the highest order and a deep sense of moral probity which were chronicled 200 years later by Samuel Smiles. He compiled a quite astonishing list of men of action, the arts, science, manufactures, scholarship and, of course, the Church.

Should others share Mr Denvir's unawareness of the degree to which this amazing breed of men and women contributed to this country, the commemorative year planned by the Huguenot Society to mark the tercentenary of the high point of the refugee, Huguenot Heritage, 1985, will dispel any doubts as to the magnitude of their achievements.

Yours sincerely,
EMMA MONSON, Chairman,
Tercentenary Commemoration Committee,
Huguenot Society of London,
10 Alma Terrace, W8.
August 30.

Two for tea in '93

From Lady Stanley of Alderley

Sir, How enlightening it is to read the views of the political editor of *The Economist* on the countryside after his "first trip" for a decade" (feature, September 1).

As a farmer's wife I shall be only too pleased to welcome him for tea on his next trip in 1993.

Yours faithfully,
JANE STANLEY OF ALDERLEY,
Trysnyw Fawr,
Rhosybol,
Amlwch,
Anglesey.
September 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
September 7: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the James Keiller and Son Limited Factory, Mains Loan, Dundee.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by Mr Martin Leslie (Resident Factor at Balmoral) at the Funeral of Mr Harold Nicolson (Her Majesty's Solicitor in Scotland) which was held at Fossoway Churchyard, Crook of Devon, Kirkcubright, this afternoon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 7: The Princess Anne, Viscountess of Snowdon, President of the British Olympic Association, this afternoon attended a Quarterly National Olympic Committee Meeting at the International Students House, Great Portland Street, London W1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 7: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Skye and was received on arrival at Dunvegan by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Ross and Cromarty (Vice-Admiral Sir John Hayes).

Her Royal Highness visited the Factory of Gairloch Limited and presented The Queen's Award for Export and Technology to the Company.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon visited Mackintosh Memorial Hospital in Broadford.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon T. D. R. Monckton and Miss J. J. Carmody

The engagement is announced between Timothy, second son of Major-General Viscount and Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley, of Rushmore Park, Harrogate, Kent, and Jennifer, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Brendan Carmody, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr M. T. Waterhouse and Miss L. I. Hastings

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Major Hugo and Lady Caroline Waterhouse, of Middleton Hall, Buxton, Derbyshire, and Lucinda, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Robin Hastings, of the Malt House, Bramdean, Hampshire.

Mr G. J. Tayer and Miss C. E. Rawlins

The engagement is announced between Graham, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs R. A. V. Tayer, of Edgworth, Birmingham, and Christina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Hon Mrs Dore Rawlins, of Penna, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Captain M. P. Colacicchi and Miss C. L. Piment

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 3, at St Mary's Priory Church, Eastbourne, Middlesex, of Captain Mark Colacicchi, 13/18th Royal Hussars, (QMO) elder son of Countess Mary Colacicchi, of Fulham, London, and the late Count Paul Colacicchi, and Miss Camilla Piment, daughter of Mrs J. S. Covington, of Perth, Sussex, and the late Mr James Piment, assisted by Dom Edward Corbould, OSB.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by Miss Sophie Schwert, Elaine Sheridan-Young and Amelia Piment. Captain Andrew Stewart, 13/18th Royal Hussars, (QMO) was best man.

Taking the cash blues out of the jazz scene

By Kenneth Goetting

A network of centres to improve the understanding and practice of jazz is planned after the successful establishment of area societies supported by the Arts Council.

That was announced in London yesterday when the council gave details of a two-fold development in jazz support: bursaries worth £20,000 for 27 musicians and a new "jazz in education" scheme.

Mr Richard Palford, deputy secretary-general of the council, said jazz was the strongest growth area of support given over the past 15 years; overall spending on jazz was £300,000.

Mr John R. music officer (jazz), said Britain was extremely

lucky in the quality of musicians it produced. "Per head of the population we have more jazz talent than any other country in the world."

Three of the successful grant applicants, David Green (bass), Peter King (alto saxophone) and Michael Pyne (electric piano), played before and after the press conference.

The first four projects in the "jazz in education" scheme will include workshops and performances with musicians in residence at Impington Village College, near Cambridge; in primary and secondary schools in Kent and Manchester; and in venues in the Northern Arts area.

could open important new industries.

The ability to change the emission and intensity of the visible or invisible radiation of the beam also offers an unparalleled scientific instrument. Its potential applications for medicine include precision surgery, in the pure research field, it would offer biologists, chemists and physicists an unrivalled tool for the structural analysis of all manner of materials and specimens.

But it is also obvious from a report in the latest issue of Science that a large development gap has to be covered before the laboratory experiments can be converted into a practical technology.

The laser beam was fired at

New theory on Greek statues aired

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Ever since holidaymakers spotted two ancient bronze statues under four fathoms of water off Riace beach in Calabria 11 years ago, archaeologists have been puzzling over the mystery of their origin.

The two statues turned out to be masterpieces of the fifth century BC. They represented Greek heroes in the nude, slightly larger than life-size, and perfectly preserved. They were evidently lost when a ship that was taking plundered treasures to Rome, sank off Italy's Adriatic coast.

No one disputes that the Riace bronzes are the work of Greek artists of the first rank. The present theory, advanced by Dr Werner Fuchs, professor of classical archaeology at Münster University, is that they were made in the workshop of the famous 457 and 448 BC.

Dr Fuchs asserts that one of the statues, known as "Riace A" which portrays a king with rich flowing hair held by a headband,

was probably the work of the master himself. Both statues, he argues, belong to the monument of the heroes of the Battle of Marathon erected by the Athenians in Delphi, where they were seen by Pausanias, the travelling historian of the second century AD.

Another German scholar, Herr Otfried Deubner, believes they are the work of the sculptor Onatas, another famous fifth century artist, created for the Athenians to commemorate the victory over the Persians.

In fact, according to Herr Deubner, the nine heroes were represented standing naked, armed only with a spear, waiting for the drawing of lots from Nestor's helmet, to choose the man who would confront Hector in single combat.

Herr Deubner believes that "Riace A" represented Agamem-

non, while the other statue of the man who had worn a helmet, was probably Ajax.

Both theories were aired, quite convincingly, at this week's 10th International Congress of Classical Archaeology in Athens, where a third theory was put forward for the first time by Dr George Dontas, a leading Greek archaeologist and director of the Acropolis Museum.

Dr Dontas maintains that the two statues had stood on the monument of the Eponymoi Heroes set up by Pericles about 452 BC in the ancient Agora of Athens to honour the leaders of the 10 Attic tribes, on the occasion of the passing of legislation limiting citizenship to those whose parents were both Athenian citizens.

According to his study "Riace A" was probably the work of the sculptor Myron who lived between 480 and 455 BC and whose most famous work was the Disc-thrower, "Riace B", the

more relaxed hero whose helmet was lost, he said, was made by Alcmenae, a pupil of the great Phidias, best known for his work on the Parthenon frieze and the statue of the Aphrodite of the Gardens.

Dr Dontas questioned the other two versions on the ground that the statues were still in Delphi or Olympia at the time of Pausanias, they were unlikely to have been shipped to Italy later. Plundered Greek art treasures, he argued, were not sent to Rome after the end of the first century AD, but to Constantinople.

It was true, he admitted, that the monument of the Eponymoi Heroes in the Agora of Athens was also described by Pausanias. Yet significantly, he did not attribute its statues to any noted artist as was his practice, because by that time the statues were copies, the originals having been carried away to Italy during the capture of Athens by Sulla in 88 BC.



Bedford High School

Autumn Term begins at Bedford High School today, with over 1,000 girls in the school and ends on December 15. Work has started on the new fifth form building and music house; the appeal is still open, being half way to its target of £250,000. Old girls are welcome to luncheon after the harvest sale on Saturday, September 17. Aoula's Twelve Carols will be performed in the school hall on December 1, 2, and 3. The guest of honour at speech day will be Professor John Honey, of Leicester Polytechnic. The Christmas concert will be on December 12 and 13 at 7.30.

Bedford School

Christmas Term begins today with 1,130 boys in the school. G. D. Eckersley is head of school and M. C. Nutt is captain of rugby. Speech day will be on October 22 when Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, *President of Oriel College, Oxford*, will be the guest of honour. The *Restable Rise of Arturo* will be performed in the Theatre on December 7, 8, 9, and 10. The Old Bedfordian Rugby matches will take place on December 10. Over £1 million has now been raised for the restoration of the main building and the recreation centre appeals.

Calford School

670 pupils return today for the Autumn Term at Calford School, near St Edmunds. Andrew Weeks is head boy and Sophia Howlett is head girl. The school is now being raised for the restoration of the main building and the recreation centre appeals.

The smallest congregations were found in the Isle of Man, Shropshire, Cornwall, Somerset and Lincolnshire, while the largest were in Merseyside, Greater London, Surrey, Lancashire and Tyne and Wear.

The Life of Wight registered the

Latest appointments include Mr David Clements, to be director of the new British Library Reference Division Preservation Service.

Mr John Eadie Coleman, to be legal adviser to the Department of Education and Science, in succession to Sir Peter Harvey who retires on September 30.

The BHC has made the following appointments: Mr Gerald Slessinger, Managing Editor, Corporate News Services, to be Controller, Corporate News Services.

Mr Michael Beane, Head of Information Division to be Controller, Information Services.

Mr Peter Roster, to be Head of Information Division.

Mr Geoffrey Hicks, to be Deputy Head of Information Division.

Latest wills

Mr William Frank Pinn, of Gravesend, Kent, company director, left estate valued at £1,566,084 net. He left £102,000 to a cabinet of books and a life interest in two properties or the sale proceeds of the same to personal legatee, and the residue to be distributed twice a year to pensioners in Gravesend and surrounding districts who are in need.

University news

Newcastle

Professor Pavel Novak has been granted the title of emeritus professor upon retirement on October 1. He has been professor of civil and hydraulic engineering since 1970.

Leeds

Mr David Brook, head of media services at the Polytechnic of Wales, has been appointed head of the Leeds University audio visual service. He takes up his post on October 1.

Churches average 76 worshippers

By Barbara Day

Churches in England attract an average regular Sunday congregation of 76 people, and one third attract 25 or fewer, a survey published yesterday states.

The survey, which covers churches in England between 1975 and 1979, was compiled by Mr Peter Brierley, a director of MARC, Europe, part of the religious research organization World Vision.

It shows that Roman Catholic churches are the best attended, with an average Sunday congregation of 373, although they are losing an average of nine attenders per church per year.

The other end of the scale, most Methodist congregations are 25 or fewer each Sunday. Protestant congregations average 60, but lose fewer than one person per church per year.

The smallest congregations were found in the Isle of Man, Shropshire, Cornwall, Somerset and Lincolnshire, while the largest were in Merseyside, Greater London, Surrey, Lancashire and Tyne and Wear.

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Mountbatten statue cast

A section of Franks Belsky's statue of Earl Mountbatten of Burma, OM, which will stand near Horse Guards Parade, being cast at the Meridian Bronze Foundry, at Peckham, south-east London. The Queen will unveil the 9ft statue, paid for by public subscription, on November 2. A model of how the statue will look is shown below. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

largest growth rate, with 36 per cent of his congregations increasing in size. Cornwall had the smallest number of growing congregations at 7 per cent.

Writing in the report, Mr Roy Pointer, church growth consultant with the Bible Society, says about 90 per cent of English adults are "unchurched" and suggests the survey could be a first step towards re-evangelizing England.

The Rev Donald English, general secretary of the Methodist Church's home mission division, said he did not dispute that Methodist congregations were small, but the survey ignored the community role of the church, which included other people.

Mr Brierley said the survey sought to examine only one factor - the number of people actually attending churches. It was, of course, true that more people were interested in religion or involved with churches.

The survey was based on the results of questionnaires sent to all 39,269 churches in England, of whom 39 per cent responded.

Pupils lift an export order

Four fourth formers at Thomas Alleyne's High School at Uxnetter, Staffordshire, have won an export order to Israel for a consignment of 10 paper boats, a lifting device invented by the four pupils.

The small boat can be used by one man to turn and lift heavy steel girders. The boys made the boat for a school project and it has earned them a place in the final of this year's Young Engineer of Britain competition, to be held this month.

Memorial service

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Rebbeck. A service of thanksgiving for the life of Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Rebbeck was held yesterday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene and St Denis, Midhurst, West Sussex.

The Rev O. Q. High officiated, assisted by the Rev Arthur Pullin. The Rev W. Harfield and Mr Willis Roxburgh read the lessons and an address was given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Vivian Dumas.

Birthdays today

Sir Peter Allen, 78; Professor Sir Derek Barton, 65; Sir John D. K. Brown, 70; Mr Frank Cousins, 79; Mr Maurice Davies, 49; Mr Michael Frayn, 50; Mr Anthony Frodo, 64; Sir Denis Lasden, 69; the Marquess of Lothian, 61; Sir Angus Maude (8th year), 71; Mr Geoffrey Miller, 51; Mr Jack Nicholson, 52; Air-Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Scrace, 75; Sir Henry Scowles, 62; Professor E. R. Steadman, 60; Mr Henry F. T. Allen, 52; Mr Alan Weeks, 60; Mr Ashley Whitall, 53.

Luncheon

Private Patients' Club

Mr G. D. Phillips, chairman of P.P.C. Mr G. D. Phillips, chairman of P.P.C. Mr G. D. Phillips, chairman of P.P.C.

Dinner

Royal College of Nursing

Miss Sheila Quinn, President of the Royal College of Nursing, Mr Alan Gies, chairman, and members of the Council were hosts at a dinner held last night at 20 Cavendish Square. The guests included the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Minister for Health and vice-presidents of the College.

OBITUARY

VICE-ADMIRAL LORD ASHBOURNE

Distinguished war service

Vice-Admiral Lord Ashbourne, CB, DSO, who died on September 3 at the age of 82, was a submarine specialist who had a distinguished career in the Second World War during which he took part in the Sicily landings and was also the first Royal Naval officer to command an American amphibious operation in the Pacific theatre.

Edward Russell Gibson, born on June 1, 1901, was the son of the Hon Edward M. Gibson and grandson of the first Baron Ashbourne. He succeeded his uncle as the third Baron in 1942.

Entering the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in 1915, he was a midshipman in the battleships *Superb*, *Devonshire* and *Monarch* in the Grand Fleet.

After the war he had small craft experience in the destroyer *Westminster* and mine-sweepers *Tring* and *Newark*, and also a course at Cairns College, Cambridge.

In 1925 he specialised in submarines and had his first command of the submarine *H43*, in 1930. From 1934 he commanded the submarine *Pandora* in China, and then served on the staff of Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, and was with his successor, Admiral Sir Andrew (later Lord) Cunningham in that command when war broke out.

Early in 1940 he became chief staff officer to the Flag Officer (Submarines), and continued in that position until 1942, after which he was for a short time

relationship with the ITF president, Philippe Chatrier, and between them they did much to revitalise and modernise the structure of the ITF and the game as a whole.

For example, this Anglo-French team has been largely responsible for accelerating the game's advance in relatively undeveloped countries, revising the format of the Davis Cup competition, and maintaining a successful campaign to restore tennis to the Olympic programme.

Gray was associated with international tennis for more than a quarter of a century, and his experience was of immense value to the game. He commanded both respect and affection and will be sorely missed by his cosmopolitan cast of friends.

He leaves a widow and four children.

Captain Casper Swinley, DSO, DSC, who died on September 3 at the age of 84, was a distinguished naval career embracing both world wars and was Chief of Naval Information, Admiralty from 1947 to 1948.

Casper Siles Balfour Swinley was born on October 28, 1898 and educated at Epsom College from where he joined the Royal Navy with a special entry cadetship in 1916 in time to serve in the First World War as a midshipman and subaltern in HMS *Devonshire*.

In the aftermath of the war he was in HMS *Ceres* when the ship stood by at the evacuation of White forces from Odessa during the Russian civil war.

After a short course at Queen's College, Cambridge and a period as Private Secretary to Sir Charles O'Brien, Governor of Barbados, in 1921-22 he found himself involved in another evacuation, that of Smyrna in the Greco-Turkish war. In this he was serving in HMS *Ceres*.

Between the wars his appointments took him to the West Indies and the Africa Station and he commanded HMS *Express* during the Abyssinian crisis.

Among his wartime duties was the conveying of King George VI and Winston Churchill to France

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naval officer in charge at Dartmouth. In the landings in Sicily in July, 1944, he was a sector commander and was awarded the DSO.

In 1943 he was appointed to the command of the first mineslayer, *Ariadne*, and became the first British naval officer to command a task group covering an American amphibious operation in the South West Pacific, when in 1944 he controlled the assault by US troops on the island of Pagan in the Marjan Group, between Dutch New Guinea and the Philippines. For this he was made an officer of the American Legion of Merit.

He returned to submarine command in 1945, as captain of the third *Flotilla*, but a few months later was brought to the Admiralty as director of the torpedo and anti-submarine warfare division, retaining sea service in 1947 in the cruiser *Mauritius*, which he commanded until promoted to rear-admiral in July, 1948.

From that year until 1950 he was the United Kingdom naval representative on the military staff committee of the United Nations, and for two years from June, 1950, was Flag Officer and Admiral Superintendent at Gibraltar.

He was made a CB in 1959. He was a former Justice of the Peace for Devon.

He married in 1929 Reta Frances Manning, elder daughter of E.M. Hazledine of Hongkong, and had one son and one daughter. The son, Lieut-Comdr the Hon Edward Barry Greyville Gibson, RN ret'd, was born in 1933. He now succeeds his father.

relationship with the ITF president, Philippe Chatrier, and between them they did much to revitalise and modernise the structure of the ITF and the game as a whole.

For example, this Anglo-French team has been largely responsible for accelerating the game's advance in relatively undeveloped countries, revising the format of the Davis Cup competition, and maintaining a successful campaign to restore tennis to the Olympic programme.

Gray was associated with international tennis for more than a quarter of a century, and his experience was of immense value to the game. He commanded both respect and affection and will be sorely missed by his cosmopolitan cast of friends.

He leaves a widow and four children.

Captain Casper Swinley, DSO, DSC, who died on September 3 at the age of 84, was a distinguished naval career embracing both world wars and was Chief of Naval Information, Admiralty from 1947 to 1948.

Casper Siles Balfour Swinley was born on October 28, 1898 and educated at Epsom College from where he joined the Royal Navy with a special entry cadetship in 1916 in time to serve in the First World War as a midshipman and subaltern in HMS *Devonshire*.

In the aftermath of the war he was in HMS *Ceres* when the ship stood by at the evacuation of White forces from Odessa during the Russian civil war.

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Governments to join banks in bailing out world's biggest debtor

US leads West in compiling \$11bn rescue package for Brazil

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Our Banking Correspondent

Western governments are working on a rescue package for Brazil involving up to \$11bn (£7.3bn) of new money to see the world's biggest debtor through to the end of next year.

It is considered at this stage that commercial banks would in effect provide the rest by rescheduling official loans through the Paris Club and by giving government guarantees to banks which provide new trade finance.

The US appears to be taking the lead in talks which are taking place through normal informal channels, and attempting to chivy its other western allies into taking part.

A meeting of the Paris Club expected to begin next Wednesday could give a key focus for

LATIN AMERICA EXTERNAL DEBT (\$bn)		
	end-1982	Short-term
Argentina	38.2	7.3
Brazil	86.3	17.7
Chile	17.2	3.2
Colombia	10.2	3.3
Ecuador	8.8	1.3
Mexico	84.6	25.8

Source: Morgan Guaranty

involved in negotiations, it may be very difficult to raise \$5bn of new commercial bank loans which is the amount bankers have indicated they would try to provide.

There is also a possibility that bringing finance might be needed if the package could not be put together until next year. Although

governments might contribute, it is likely that the commercial banks would be asked to contribute most.

The strategic importance of Brazil to the US appears to have lent impetus to American efforts to get a rescue off the ground. Apart from concern about the impact on its banking system if Brazil were forced into a situation of outright default, the State Department is believed to be concerned about the implications for foreign policy in Latin America.

Other western governments which do not have such a burning strategic interest in Brazil may prove less keen to get involved. However, the implications for the world's banking system of the Brazil crisis is likely to be recognized.

Senior British officials admit

privately that if governments do not help Brazil out now, they will probably end up having to put up money to bail out the banks at a later stage.

The Bank of England, Treasury and Foreign Office are believed to share the view that government help will be necessary, even though Mrs Thatcher is believed to be ill-disposed to the idea.

Government help for Brazil is inevitable without agreement between Brazil and the International Monetary Fund and signing of a new letter of intent is still awaited. However, senior bankers expect the signing shortly.

The importance of government contributions was spelt out this week by Mr Guy Huntrods, director of Lloyds Bank International, who represents British banks in negotiations.

City Editor's Comment

The case for a cut in interest rates

A warm autumnal glow permeated the City yesterday in the wake of Tuesday's better-than-expected money growth figures as, for the first time since immediate aftermath of the election, the financial markets contemplated the prospect of a fall in interest rates.

No one expects a cut to come quickly. Another good set of money supply data may have to emerge before the authorities are prepared to test the waters. But the threat of higher rates has dwindled into nothingness and there were quite a few brokers yesterday prepared to bet on base rates at least 1 per cent lower by Christmas.

Optimism

The Bank of England meanwhile is losing no opportunity to capitalize on the new mood of optimism. Following the exhaustion of the Treasury 11½ per cent 2003-07 mini-trap on Tuesday, the authorities waded into the market a further £300m of existing index-linked stocks: £100m each of 2½ per cent Treasury 2001, 2½ per cent Treasury 2003 and 2½ per cent Treasury 2009.

Dealings begin tomorrow. The market will be disappointed that the government has stuck to abject long-term gilts - in the fond but surely unrealistic hope of restoring the corporate bond market to its previous eminence - but in general the authorities should have little difficulty in shifting the stock they want if interest-rate trends go their way.

Despite heavy funding over the past couple of months, the Bank has a long way to go to feel confident of keeping monetary growth within bounds. Though the signs are that central government finances may now be under better control - following the Chancellor's emergency

package in July - bank lending is pretty buoyant.

Even if consumer borrowing - the main source of higher bank-lending in recent months - tails off, as many expect, company demands for bank cash could well revive if the growth of profits slows.

The Bank must therefore be prepared for the possibility that it will have to overfund government borrowing this year - that is, sell more gilts than it needs to finance the gap between state spending and revenues - though this will probably be to a lesser extent than last year.

The ground for the City's new-found cheerfulness was prepared by last Friday's unexpected drop in the American money supply, which has at least taken the edge off people's more fantastic fears that US rates are set for a sharp rise.

But the decisive factors have been domestic. The money supply looks like coming back within target before long. The outlook for inflation looks distinctly better than a few months ago (indeed stockbrokers Messel are predicting, against the more dismal consensus, that inflation will fall to 3½ to 4½ per cent by December 1984).

Opportunity

And the chorus of forecasts suggesting that economic recovery is slowing and will peter out next year has prompted speculation that the Government will now seize the first available opportunity to nudge interest rates down in an effort to keep the recovery going.

Add to all this a strong exchange rate against almost all currencies except the dollar, and the case for lower interest rates by the time Parliament re-assembles in late October looks overwhelming.

New guidelines for takeover bids

By Andrew Connolly

The Takeover Panel has announced tough new guidelines to control telephone canvassing for shareholder support during takeover bids.

This follows an investigation of complaints about the tactics used by British Printing & Communication Corporation in its £18m takeover battle for John Waddington, the Monopoly games company. That bid closed yesterday when Mr Robert Maxwell, chairman of BPCC, conceded defeat after winning support for his takeover offer from only 42 per cent of Waddington shareholders.

And in a separate announcement yesterday, the Takeover Panel said that it plans to investigate the position of consortium bids and whether any manipulation of the rules is required.

This follows the attempt by Hawley Group to make a tender offer for shares in Cope Allman to take its stake to 29 per cent.

The panel also gently admonished BPCC and its advisers over statements about the level of acceptance to the offer. Under existing rules any statement on acceptance should be made through the Stock Exchange. Consequently remarks made by BPCC representatives to Waddington shareholders such as "nearly reached 50 per cent" were in breach of the code.

Mr John Higgins, director-general of the panel, said that the panel accepted that the breaches were inadvertent, but considered that greater control should have been exercised over those telephoning. In future, he said, there should be a script for telephone calls which financial advisers



Higgins: "Panel accepted breaches were inadvertent"

should vet rigorously from the viewpoint of the code's requirements.

The board of Waddington, which initially made the complaint about BPCC's tactics through its advisers, Richard Benson, yesterday declared itself satisfied with the outcome of the panel's investigations.

Mr Patrick Spens at Henry Ansbacher, the advisers to BPCC during the bid for Waddington, said that he did not consider the panel's findings to be a criticism of the way the bid had been handled. "It is one of the minefields you get into during bid battles so we are now having to rewrite the rules," he said.

Mr Maxwell said that although there are no "sour grapes" on his part, "we share the dismay of those who accepted our offer and who now see their Waddington shares sliding at 30p below the value of our offer."

Last night Waddington shares were down 18p at 245p, and BPCC shares were down 4p at 114p.

BP sell-off expected next week

The Government's promised sale of another £500m of shares in British Petroleum is expected to take place next week, despite widespread speculation in the stock market yesterday that the sell-off would begin today.

Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent, writes.

BP's shares fell 8p at one stage yesterday as market men braced themselves for an imminent announcement that the underwriting of the issue - first announced by the Chancellor in July - was about to begin. The shares rallied later to close unchanged at 430p.

The share sale is understood however still to be scheduled for the middle of next week, as forecast by *The Times* at the time of the company's interim figures last week.

Mr Robin Adam, BP's deputy chairman, said that a prospectus had been prepared and the company was ready to initiate the sell-off procedure. Last night BP had no comment to make on the market rumours.

One which could affect the timing of the issue is an unexpected turn of events at the scheduled meeting next week of key members from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna. Any signs that the organisation's price agreement was in danger of falling apart could cause the Government to delay but this is considered unlikely.

US tax move

President Reagan is likely to accept the recommendation of a US cabinet working party that the federal government support legislation to abolish unitary taxation in America for foreign companies.

The report of working party, which was set up after a controversial Supreme Court decision in June upholding the right of states to levy unitary taxes, coincides with a letter from Mrs Thatcher, urging the US Administration to act against unitary taxation.

Under unitary taxation, also called worldwide combined reporting, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide sales, payroll, assets or profits of the group of which the company is part.

Companies and governments around the world have opposed unitary taxation because, much like tax bills can result. Companies are normally taxed on the profits earned in the relevant jurisdiction.

In Britain, the likely American move was called the "best news in seven years." But it was pointed out that pushing the legislation through Congress would be a hard battle.

Bell Group debit

Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Group was left nursing a £55.6m (£33m) extraordinary debit last year because of liabilities taken on when it acquired Associated Communications Corporation. Bell's operating profit was also reduced by £55,600,000. The debits relate to the period before Bell gained control. Bell's profits were up by 76 per cent to £17.9m.

The flow of investment funds abroad slowed in the second quarter to £2,529m from £3,266m in the previous quarter, bringing the total for the year so far to £75,755m, broadly in line with the outflows recorded in 1981 and 1982.

Since 1979, when exchange controls were abolished, more than £35,000m of investment capital has been sent overseas, £16,500m of this in foreign stocks and shares. Overseas portfolio investment decelerated in the second quarter to £1,350m

Takeover defence by P&O cost £1.4m

By Jonathan Clare

P & O's five-week defence against Trafalgar House's unwanted £300m takeover bid, now before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, cost £1.4m.

The sum is split principally between merchant bank fees and newspaper advertising but also includes bills from lawyers and accountants. The figure is probably a record for a bid defence.

Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O's managing director, said: "You don't count costs when you are protecting your stockholders' interests."

Mr Brooks said that the rumoured injection into P & O of the property interests of the company's chairman-elect, Mr Jeffrey Sterling, head of Sterling Guaranties, "would not be considered in the foreseeable future."

P & O missed its half-year figures yesterday, and the pre-tax profit of £11.1m, against £8.8m for the first half in the previous

year, caused no surprise to either Trafalgar or to the City. Mr Ian Fowler, Trafalgar's secretary, said: "Our reaction is the same as the City's - the figures are just what we expected."

But the dividend has been maintained at 4p against some expectations that it would be changed to create a balance between the two halves of the year.

The defence bill appears as an extraordinary debit but, with ship sales, the debit was reduced to £469,000.

The half-year report shows that the ship construction division did extremely well, and it is expected to improve further in the traditionally stronger second half.

But the deep sea cargo division - mainly LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) carriers - made a loss of £3.6m against £0.6m.

Sun Alliance announces £23m rise in profits

By Derek Pala, City Correspondent

A sharp interim profits advance by the Sun Alliance insurance group failed to impress the stock market yesterday.

Lord Aldington, the chairman, announced pre-tax profits of £23m, against only £10.1m. He increased the dividend from 19.5p a share to 22p.

But the stock market had anticipated figures of up to £43m. So Sun Alliance shares fell 25p to £12.24. For the full year, market men expect about £75m compared with £56.8m.

The bitter 1982 winter severely damaged Sun Alliance's corresponding performance last year when profits crashed from £41.1m.

This time the group has been helped by a milder winter and improved returns from America.

But the February bush fires in Australia cost £3.6m.

The group's investment income rose from £56.4m to £62.8m.

Phoenix Assurance also failed to recapture its 1981 profitability, although interim pre-tax profits emerged at £14.3m against £8.7m. The dividend is 7.6p a share against 7.3p.

Mr Jocelyn Hambro, the chairman, says that although the UK and Irish fire and accident loss was reduced, there were higher theft and motor claims. Rate increases are being instituted "although competition remains strong."

In its last full year, Phoenix produced profits of £17.5m. The market expects about £31.5m for the full year.

On the results, Phoenix shares slipped 2p to 314p.

WALL STREET

Dow moves ahead again

New York (AP - Dow Jones) - Shares continued to be firm in active early trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by 6 points to 1,244. The index rose by 23 points on Tuesday.

Almost 900 stocks were higher, with about 530 lower.

The slowdown in the economy in the third quarter has helped to reduce the inflation rate and this should be beneficial for both the stock market and the US economy in the fourth quarter.

Technology issues were strong, with Teletype up 2½, to 118½, Hewlett-Packard up 1, to 123½, up 1½, Texas Instruments up 1½, to 71½, up 1½, Digital Equipment, 105½, up 1½.

U.S. F & G Corp. was up 3 to 57½ on the news that the company plans to buy back 2 million of its common shares at \$59 a share.

Sony rose 1 to 15½ in heavy trading. In a joint venture, the company has developed a magnetic optical laser disc with a large storage capacity.

Among the active stocks were: AT&T up ½ to 18½, AT&T was unchanged at 66½ and Diamond Shamrock rose by ¼ to 24.

A shock plunge into the red on Britain's trade with the rest of the world was revealed yesterday by official figures for the second quarter of the year.

The current account of the balance of payments was £313m in deficit, the first quarterly deficit since late 1979, after a revised £779m surplus in the first quarter.

This brings the current account surplus for the first six months of the year to £466m, only a third of the £1,500m surplus forecast by the Treasury in the Budget. Last year, the surplus was nearly £2,500m and followed a record £6,500m in 1981.

The second quarter deficit is all the more surprising because big upward revisions in Britain's invisible exports, shown for the first time in the Government's latest of *Business Book* published last week, suggested that this year's invisible exports

Hanson shops in buy-out

By Our Financial Staff

The Richards Shops and John Collier chains of high street shops are to be handed over to their managers by Hanson Trust which acquired them when it successfully bid for the UDS retailing group at the beginning of the year.

The news will be a blow to the expansion plans of the Burton Group, which had hoped to acquire both chains for about £97m.

No price has been put on the buy-out deal, but it is expected to cost the managers more than £100m.

Mr Martin Taylor, a Hanson Trust director, said that it had decided that the managements should be given an opportunity to show what they could do. The buy-out solution would be better for morale in the chains.

The managements have been given a month to come up with a formal plan to Hanson.

Hanson will no longer be negotiating with either Burton or with Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation, which also wanted to buy the shops.

Yesterday, Mr Ronson, who was unaware of the Hanson decision, said he still believed he was negotiating with Hanson.

Fall in invisibles leads to £313m deficit

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

UK trade plunges into red

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The second quarter deficit is all the more surprising because big upward revisions in Britain's invisible exports, shown for the first time in the Government's latest of *Business Book* published last week, suggested that this year's invisible exports

had been similarly underestimated.

The first-quarter current account surplus has indeed been increased from the £482m estimated late last month to £779m to reflect greater invisible earnings - earnings from services such as finance, insurance and shipping. But the second quarter, instead of an estimated £96m surplus, shows a £313m deficit, due entirely to a halving of the balance now projected for invisibles.

After the spite of revisions, however, which pushed up estimates of invisible earnings last year by £1,500m it is hard to be confident that the latest figures give a reliable guide to what is happening.

The sharp drop in the invisibles surplus in the second quarter largely reflects a big rise in the flow of interest, profits and dividends sent abroad, especially by oil companies. But earnings by

BICC

1983 Interim Results

based on unaudited figures

	1983 first half £m	1982 first half £m	1982 year £m
Sales	898.9	901.7	1799.1
Operating profit	39.2	56.4	112.1
Finance charges	5.5	6.4	13.5
Profit before taxation	33.7	50.0	98.6
Taxation	15.3	23.5	44.1
Profit after taxation	18.4	26.5	54.5
Minority interests	5.2	6.6	14.4
Attributable profit	13.2	19.9	40.1

Earnings per share

	1983 interim p	1982 interim p	1982 year p
Earnings per share	6.9	10.5	21.1

Dividends per share

	1983 interim p	1982 interim p	1982 year p
Dividends per share	3.5	3.5	10.54

The results exclude extraordinary losses of £7.5m (first half 1982 £1.5m, year 1982 £8.1m).

The Chairman, The Lord Pennock, comments...

As a result of continuing tough trading conditions worldwide, the Group's pre-tax profit of £33.7m for the first six months is £16.3m below 1982.

Balfour Beatty continued its marked improvement in performance, but our manufacturing businesses suffered from the deep economic recession in Australia, Canada and South Africa and, in the early months, from intense price competition for BICC Cables and low demand in the USA for BICC Industrial Products.

In the last few months, there has been some improvement in orders for our manufacturing operations in Australia and the USA. This, together with the continuing strong performance in Balfour Beatty, should lead to an improvement in the second half. The extent of this improvement depends largely on the rate of economic recovery in the major territories where we operate.

Lotus stake for Ashcroft

Mr Michael Ashcroft has emerged alongside Mr David Wickins, of British Car Auctions, and the Toyota, the Japanese car manufacturer, as a leading shareholder in Group Lotus.

He has acquired a 14 per cent stake in the recently-saved Norfolk sportscar company through his separately-quoted specialist vehicle manufacturer, Coleman Milne. Mr Wickins has

a 26 per cent stake, and together the pair have virtual control of the company.

Bolton-based Coleman, which plans to finance the £1.2m investment by way of a rights issue to shareholders, intends to develop areas of mutual interest with Lotus, and may seek board representation.

Ashcroft profile, page 15

©The French Government has decided to increase the size of the state loan answered two weeks ago to FF2.25bn (£2.2bn) from FF1.5bn due to strong economic demand, it was disclosed yesterday.

BICC

CABLES, ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS
CIVIL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

BICC

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Howell and Burton Holdings Half-year to 30.6.83 2-1/2% profit £216,000 (loss 74,000) Adjusted earnings 2.5p (loss 0.2p) Turnover £3.5m (£4.5m) Net interim dividend 1.5p (1.4p) Share price 65p up 2p. Yield 6.8%	Bridon Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £3.4m (£3.3m) Turnover £34.7m (£37.9m) Net interim dividend 1.2p (same) Share price 64p up 2p. Yield 6.7%	Royal Worcester Half-year to 27.83 Pretax profit £404,000 (loss £334,000) Stated earnings 2.9p (same) Turnover £25.5m (£22m) Net interim dividend 2.9p (same) Share price 345p unchanged. Yield 5%
Crada International Half-year to 26.6.83 Pretax profit £7m (£6.6m) Stated earnings 6.6p (6.2p) Turnover £12.8m (£10.5m) Net interim dividend 3p (same) Share price 101p down 9p. Yield 9.9%	Zeiters Group Year to 31.3.83 Pretax profit £1.3m (£1.1m) Stated earnings 9.03p (7.62p) Turnover £12.8m (£12.8m) Net dividend 3.1p (2.75p) Share price 3.1p (2.75p) Share price 80p up 1p. Yield 4.9%	
West in Securities Half-year to 31.7.83 Pretax profit £242,000 (£232,000) Turnover £377,000 (£284,000)		



Rothmans International p.l.c.

In his Statement to Shareholders Sir David Nicolson, Chairman of Rothmans International p.l.c., made the following points:-

- * Operating profit up 25% to a record £165.3 million in year to March 31, 1983.
- * Total dividend per share of 5.30 pence.
- * Group's performance in opening months of this financial year satisfactory.
- * Non-tobacco interests make further progress.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

All-round improvement lifts BICC

BICC
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £33.7m (£30m)
Stated earnings 6.9p (10.5p)
Turnover £288.5m (£301.7m)
Net interim dividend 3.5p (same)
Share price 222p, up 10p. Yield 6.6%
Dividend payable 3.1.84

A fall of one-third in interim pretax profits to £33.7m at BICC, the cables to construction group, was slightly better than the market expected and the shares rose by 10p to 222p. They were helped by a reassuring statement from the board, pointing to a better second half.

Since the dismal first quarter figures, when the group hit rock bottom, business has steadily improved on all fronts. In particular, Balfour Beatty, the construction division, has been helped by an influx of £420m of new orders in the first half to take its total order-book to £700m.

British orders were up by 8 per cent on the same stage last year, with a 17 per cent increase recorded in the second quarter. Overseas order intake lags behind, although one or two new orders could correct the balance. A seasonal impact also usually ensures higher construction margins in the second half.

However, the £9.4m pretax contribution from Balfour Beatty, against £5.6m last time, is not enough to counteract problems in the international division, which accounts for 60 per cent of total group profits.

With the gross domestic product falling in BICC's three main overseas markets - Australia, Canada and South Africa - the company claims to be managing well against a trend which has seen international sales fall to £280m, against £308m in the first half of 1982.

Pretax profits from the international division tumbled in the same way and are down from £31.3m to £20.3m. Although there may be some improvement in the second half from Australia and Canada, no dramatic increase is likely at the moment.

Elsewhere, the troubled cables and industrial products divisions are beginning to recover after a grim start to the year, which saw pretax profits for cables fall from £10.2m to £5.3m, and for industrial products from £5.2m to £1.7m.

Cables will be steadied by the imposition of two price increases of 10 and 20 per cent in general wiring, which has been a victim of fierce price competition.

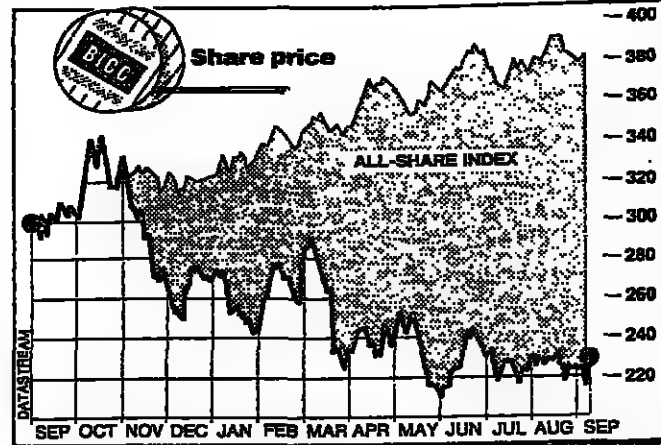
The company's balance sheet is strong, with a 40 per cent ratio of debt to equity maintained from the year-end. The shares are way off last year's high of 360p, but at 222p are attractive for long-term recovery.

This year, however, pretax profits are unlikely to exceed £70m, compared with £99m last year.

FMC

FMC
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £280,000 (£1,657,000 loss)
Stated earnings 4.22p (20.03p loss)
Turnover £416,997,000 (£460,544,000)
Share price 48p, up 4p

Britain's farmers may rue the day they could shoulder FMC, Britain's largest meat wholesaler and processor. Last month the farmers spurned a £10m share subscription offer to keep the then ailing company under their control. Since then there has been talk of a management buy-out and an Arab bid.



But FMC is doing nicely and is not in urgent need of outside help. Yesterday the company reported a dramatic turn round to profits of £800,000 against losses of £1,657,000. After all the problems of recent years there is, not surprisingly, no dividend. Last time anything was paid was in 1981.

Even on the base line after allowing for another set of extraordinary debits, FMC is in the black with earnings per share emerging at 4.22pence against a 20.03pence loss.

The company says that all divisions contributed to the upswing. It is doing better than it was at this time last year. FMC, however, remains highly geared although bank borrowings at £10.4m represent only some 50 per cent of credit facilities.

At 48p, up 4p, FMC shares continue to signal uncertainties about the group's future. It is still 75 per cent owned by the National Farmers' Union and presumably this shareholding, NFU's own difficulties, is on the market.

The NFU borrowed to build up its 75 per cent shareholding but ran into money problems when, with losses mounting, the meat company failed to pay a dividend.

When the NFU attempted to get off the hook by floating a new company which would buy out its FMC stake, less than £1m of the £10m required was subscribed by Britain's farming community.

The failed NFU plan was for the new company to have paid 49pence for each FMC share.

Cement Roadstone

The dramatic slump in the Irish economy is illustrated by half-year figures for the Dublin-based company Cement Roadstone. Pretax profits in the half year to the end of last June fell from £10.2m to £4.5m (£8.16m to £3.6m).

Worse is expected during the remainder of the year when extra depreciation and interest costs that result from commissioning

its modernized cement works in Limerick will ensure that the company does little more than break even.

Nevertheless, Roadstone directors are less pessimistic about prospects than they were at the annual meeting in May when it was possible to achieve even the minimum budgeted profit level of £5m for the whole of this year.

That is now within Roadstone's grasp despite the fact that Irish Cement deliveries are likely to be 15 per cent down on last year's level by the end of the year.

The commissioning of the Limerick works, which will help to push group borrowings up from 47 per cent to about 60 per cent of shareholders' funds by the end of the year, will give Roadstone a total of 2.1 million tons of capacity in Ireland. At present it only needs 1.3 million tons.

The result of the overcapacity is that the group will for the foreseeable future lose money in Ireland, while overseas operations will keep the company in the black.

But this will not ease the advance corporation tax problem the company now has when paying dividends, as a result of the Irish Government's decision to start levying corporation tax. Therefore, Roadstone has more than halved the interim dividend payment to 1p.

Premier Petroleum, the company's subsidiary, has made higher losses and may close.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		COFFEE		TIN STANDARD		LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL		Dec 3593 10591	
Rubber in 2's per ton/ton		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Mar '84 10416	
Coffees, arabica, sugar in pounds per		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		May '84 10416	
Qea.-all in lbs per metric ton		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Jul '84 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Sep '84 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Nov '84 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Jan '85 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Mar '85 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		May '85 10416	
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		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Jan '86 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Mar '86 10416	
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		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Jul '97 10416	
		1704-03		780-30		Coffee		Sep '97 10416	
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Fortune makers in Britain today: 3 - In the last of the series, Jonathan Clare looks at the stock market operator

Why the City is growing keener on Michael Ashcroft

It is a sunny Saturday morning and Mr Michael Ashcroft sits in his modest office above the few shops that line the main road in Farnham Common, Buckinghamshire. Not only is it the weekend, but he is also supposed to be on holiday, so he is wearing a casual open-necked shirt and shoes which have seen better days.

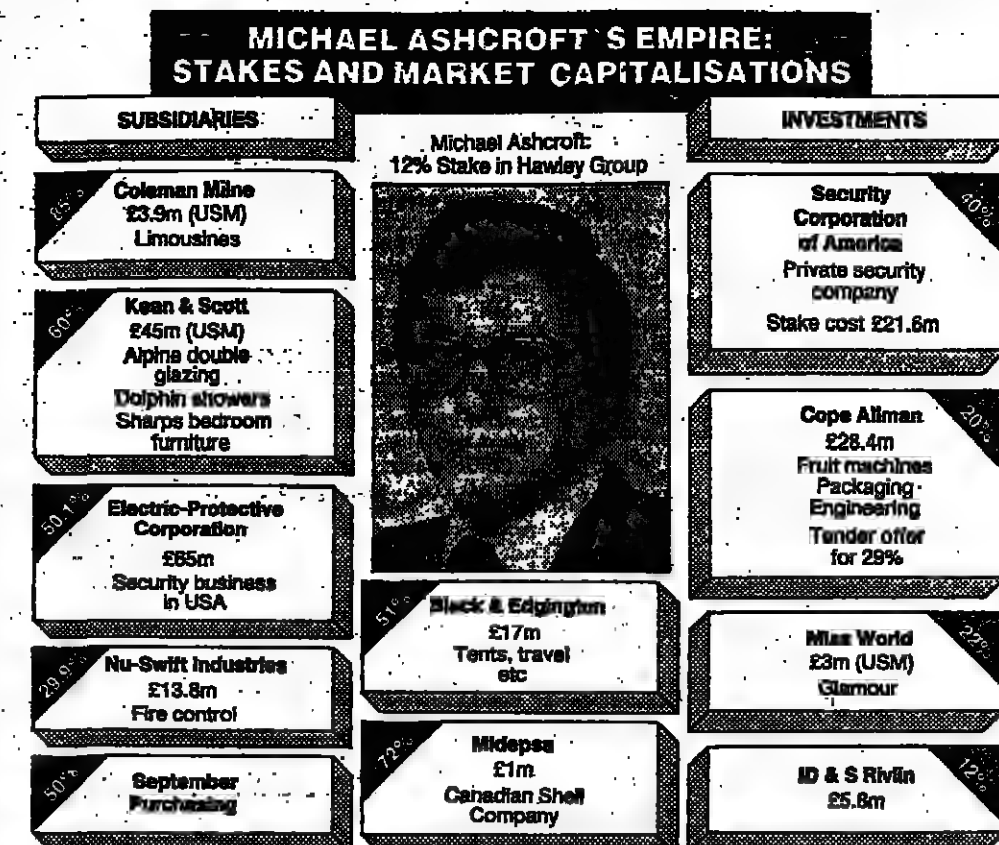
He brandishes three circulars from Scrimgeour Kemp-Coo, an influential firm of stockbrokers, which looks at three of his main Hawley Group companies. "They all say 'buy'," Mr Ashcroft points out. It has taken five years but he is satisfied that the big brokers with clout in the City are sitting up and taking notice of what he has achieved.

The early Ashcroft curriculum vitae charts sound like a typical child of the 1960s. Grammar school was followed by technical college and a higher national diploma in business studies. But the schooling was quickly followed by odd jobs, hitch-hiking round Europe and going on the dole a couple of times.

Respectability came when he joined the Rothmans management training scheme. "They were the two most boring years of my life," he says. "I was back on the dole and 'being kept by my girlfriend'."

That was 1969. Eight years later he had £1.5m in his back-pocket, after selling his cleaning business which employed 4,000 people to Rekitt-Coleman.

Mr Ashcroft, chairman of the many-tentacled Hawley group, has no doubt about his creden-



entials. "Grammar school boys run British industry," he says.

The difference between Mr Ashcroft and other ex-grammar school boys is that few are worth £10m-plus at the age of 37. And Hawley is hardly cast in the

mould of the typical British company.

Mr Ashcroft's ascent has made Hawley and its offshoots the darling of every speculative punter's share portfolio. But the approval of the City establishment has been rather slower in

materializing. They have long memories and Mr Ashcroft's philosophy of a finger in every pie has some uncomfortable similarities to that of Mr Jim Slater in the early 1970s.

But things are changing because the market is now confident that

Mr Ashcroft can find new businesses that will grow. One secret of his success is the depth of research. It took two years to find Electro-Protective Corporation, his US security business, but he ended up with a company with above average growth prospects at a relatively modest price. The recently acquired Oxford Building Services took three years. Nothing is done on the spur of the moment.

He likes complete control right down the line and would not like to sell a product he does not want to manufacture. Hawley's companies are not super-sexy, high-technology, high flyers. Indeed they almost look mundane. But the sectors - security, cleaning, contracts all have enormous growth potential. And perhaps most important of all, Mr Ashcroft is ready to grasp the nettle - those businesses which fail to work are ruthlessly chopped.

The institutions' concern is that they are not sure what shape Hawley will be in five years - or even five months. And they worry that Hawley is Michael Ashcroft.

The eight years between 1969 and 1977 were the making of Mr Ashcroft. He took two big steps: joining Pritchard, the cleaning company, for three years, and then leaving, thinking he knew it all, to set up his own cleaning business. "Those five years are the most important of my life in terms of experience." The paths of Pritchard and Mr Ashcroft have continued to cross, not least when he appeared about to bid for his old employer.

The sale of his business to Rectitt & Colman saw him back working from home - but with the £1.3m in his pocket at the age of 31.

The decision which started the empire that grew into today's Hawley was almost fortuitous. Through a small merger business - which Hawley still has - he heard that a chain of 12 sports shops were for sale. He found the company - Birmingham's Hawley-Goodall, a test maker - had serious financial problems and the bank was threatening to put in the receiver. So he took a stake to use as a Stock Exchange vehicle and has since looked back.

Curiously he had few conventional City connections. Curious because Hawley, with its big stakes in part-owned subsidiaries and small ones in an even greater number of smaller companies, plays the stock market (and its Unlisted Securities Market offshoot) for all it is worth.

Mr Ashcroft says this is the heart of an enterprise he has built up from virtually nothing to a conglomerate with a stock market value of over £90m. But is he a success in his own eyes?

"No, because it's a jigsaw which can never be completed. But it is fun, it is my hobby. He is said to be hypocritical, to ring colleagues up at all hours of day or night brimming with ideas.

He says shareholders need not be concerned that the frenetic business activity and lack of what other people would call relaxation is driving him into an early grave. Hawley is regarded as a one-man band. What would happen to the shares if Michael P Ashcroft terminated his services is unthinkable. However, both he and some of the brokers who have looked at the company are keen to show that it has matured and could grow by 20 per cent or more

each year even if he was no longer at the helm.

Might he ever get fed up with his jigsaw and go to look for a new game? Obviously he cannot sit there and say he will leave tomorrow. But he has the answer worked out. The scenario he sees is the approach from a big company to become its chief executive. His price would be an agreed bid for Hawley.

Of late, Hawley watchers have taken to comparing the group with Hanson Trust, the conglomerate built up by Sir James (now Lord) Hanson, himself a product of the Slater years who stayed on to become big.

But there are differences, not least that instead of owning its subsidiary companies outright, Hawley generally has majority shareholdings.

This, Mr Ashcroft says, allows outsiders to examine its component parts in detail, both through

the published report and accounts and because stockbrokers' analysts can produce papers on each part. The other side of the coin is that the value of Hawley's investments in its subsidiaries is dictated by their standing in the stock market - fine when things are going well but potentially disastrous if there is a collapse. The search for new acquisitions - or just new ideas - is continuous.

Has he made any mistakes? "Only of strategy." Some ideas, such as retail shops, are best forgotten. Mr Ashcroft says you have to keep pushing forward to maintain momentum which means there are bound to be some things which do not work so well as they were expected to do. One regret is the failure to bid for Pritchard.

It was much talked about when Provincial Laundries, another Ashcroft company which merged with Hawley two years ago, held a

big stake. He now believes he could have pulled a bid off, but only with the experience of the last two years. A chicken and egg problem, but one which irks him nevertheless. Now he doubts that he will ever try for Pritchard.

Hawley has a stake, even if only one share, in just about every interesting company quoted on the stock market. This means that it gets all the accounts and all the bid documents from both sides if a takeover battle is under way.

He opened two envelopes from his Saturday post. One circular went into the basket after a cursory glance. A second, from Advance about an American acquisition detained him a little longer. "They've made an acquisition in Florida in dollars. How did they do it? Is there something technical here that I could use. The Waddington bid was interesting - but it is purely learning."

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 between the above Debentures and Debentures aggregating \$750,000, principal amount hereinafter selected for redemption on October 1, 1983 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

00 05 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the following serial numbers:

1003 3003 3003 4003 4003 5003 5003 6003 6003 7003 7003 8003 8003 9003 9003 10003 10003 11003 11003 12003 12003 13003 13003 14003 14003 15003 15003 16003 16003 17003 17003 18003 18003 19003 19003 20003 20003 21003 21003 22003 22003 23003 23003 24003 24003 25003 25003 26003 26003 27003 27003 28003 28003 29003 29003 30003 30003 31003 31003 32003 32003 33003 33003 34003 34003 35003 35003 36003 36003 37003 37003 38003 38003 39003 39003 40003 40003 41003 41003 42003 42003 43003 43003 44003 44003 45003 45003 46003 46003 47003 47003 48003 48003 49003 49003 50003 50003 51003 51003 52003 52003 53003 53003 54003 54003 55003 55003 56003 56003 57003 57003 58003 58003 59003 59003 60003 60003 61003 61003 62003 62003 63003 63003 64003 64003 65003 65003 66003 66003 67003 67003 68003 68003 69003 69003 70003 70003 71003 71003 72003 72003 73003 73003 74003 74003 75003 75003 76003 76003 77003 77003 78003 78003 79003 79003 80003 80003 81003 81003 82003 82003 83003 83003 84003 84003 85003 85003 86003 86003 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CRICKET: MIDDLESEX WIN A VITAL TOSS AT LORD'S

Late developer starts to blossom

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Northamptonshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 301 runs behind Middlesex. The toss was won by Middlesex and Lord's yesterday and Middlesex won it. They should as a result go on to win the match which would take them past Essex again at the head of the championship. Given a fine start by Barlow and Miller, who added 180 for the first wicket, they declared at 330-8 with 35 minutes left. At close of play Northamptonshire were 30 for the loss of Leakes, leg before playing no stroke to Edmonds.

The ball invariably turns at Lord's towards the end of the session. This, too, is thought to be the latest that Middlesex have ever played a championship match here. The last first class match to have started at Lord's after September 4 was, I believe, between Yorkshire and the Rest of England on September 11, 1902. Until that year, years ago, the main ground belonged to the Cross Arrows from the first week in September onwards. For playing the present match so late, Middlesex were given special dispensation, the reason for this being the World Cup, which deprived them of the use of the ground for three weeks in June.

Embrey and Edmonds, already with 189 wickets between them this season, should be in their element today. Yesterday until the ball began to turn, Middlesex went along at a gallop, thanks to just the right sort of partnership by Barlow (dropped when 17 and 18, both entirely catchable) and one of high promise by the bespectacled Andrew Miller. Miller is a late developer. His record at Halfbury was not crucial. In 1982 his first year at Oxford, he languished to collect 300 runs. But he won his first season and in the last fortnight has underlined the advantages which come from even Oxford, even though they often are these days, retaining their first-class status.

Younis on way back

Younis Ahmed is to return to county cricket next summer on a three-year contract. The former Pakistan Test batsman was dismissed by Worcestershire in May when the county investigated allegations that he had placed a bet on his side to lose a John Player League match.

Tesco is as sharp as a Sainsbury bacon slicer

By Alan Gibson

WORCESTERSHIRE: Gloucestershire, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 301 runs behind Worcestershire.

I saw a rather dismal match between these counties at Bristol last week and there did not seem much prospect of anything lively yesterday. However, it was a lovely September day, the ground was looking at its best, and Pate gave a rather interesting performance. The proceedings with an elegant cast. Otherwise it did not arouse much excitement.

Worcestershire are naturally anxious to get away from the bottom of the championship table. They might prove to be a good one, since the pitch gave touches of hope to all kinds of bowlers, and is not likely to improve unless there is a change in the weather.

They won the toss but did not start well. O'Brien, who is in no sort of form, was soon left before a Sainsbury. Neale made a vigorous start but was caught at the wicket off Sainsbury, an McEvoy leg-breaker. That was 40 for three.

Sainsbury, as I have had occasion to note before, has come on considerably in the latter part of the season. He has become much sharper, more like one of those bacon slicers in a Sainsbury shop which used to give me nightmares as

Blue brightens Glamorgan day

By Peter Marson

EDGBURGH: Glamorgan, with the first innings wicket in hand, scored 389 against Warwickshire.

Glamorgan made their highest score in the championship this season here yesterday. They came down with some bright bats to an unimpressive partnership of 210 for the sixth wicket between Henderson and Francis.

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Derbyshire v Notts at

GOLF

The new millionaire in the playground

From Mitchell Platt
Cran-sur-Serre

Ten years ago Severiano Ballesteros would have been a little boy lost in this millionaire's playground. Now he is as recognizable as any of the jet-setters who frequent such fashionable Alpine resorts, and without a shadow of a doubt the main attraction in the £130,000 European Masters, sponsored by Serre course here today.

Ballesteros has thoroughly earned his fame and fortune. Thirty-two victories, including two US Masters titles and one Open Championship, and close to £1.5m in official earnings is an enviable record for a 36-year-old. Yet his desire to establish new records and attain personal goals remains insatiable.

That is why Nick Faldo is here, 4,000ft up in the rarified air of the Alps, instead of being the best man at his brother-in-law's wedding. He knows full well that Ballesteros is now thinking in terms of overtaking him at the head of the 1983 European money list. The Spaniard always attempts to keep his cards close to his chest but gave away a significant clue as to how he plans to play his hand by revealing that he might now enter the Tournament Players' Championship next week. The chase is on.

Ballesteros has another target. Last year only two players in the world won more money than him but in 1983 he can finish number one in that category. Already the Spaniard has won more than £500,000 and his hectic schedule for the rest of the year includes appearances in Australia, Japan and South Africa. The Americans may yet thwart him, as they are here in strength this week.

Chance for France

Paris (Reuters) - France, who were runners-up to the United States in the Davis Cup tennis tournament last year, will field their strongest team for the semi-final round of the tournament in Sydney later this month. The French Open champion, Yannick Noah, ranked fourth on the world, will lead the team for the tie.

PAN AMERICAN GAMES

Doctor claims up to 50 drug offenders

Cologne, West Germany (Reuters) - As many as 50 athletes competing in the Pan American Games in Caracas last month may have been taking drugs to enhance performance, the West German biochemist in charge of dope testing said yesterday. Manfred Donike, who set up the testing laboratory at Caracas, said 19 competitors were found to have taken drugs, a further nine did not take part after voluntarily submitting themselves to tests which proved positive, and 13 American athletes returned home rather than visit the laboratory.

Donike said he concluded that as many as 50, and possibly more, athletes had used illegal drugs at the games. "Now we can draw a picture of the international doping scene, where athletes go to competition where they do not expect controls," he said. Most of those who failed the tests had been taking anabolic steroids, used mainly by weightlifters and field athletes to build up muscle strength.

Athletes used to be able to escape detection by giving up the drugs some weeks or months before taking part in a competition when they knew tests would be taken, but the West German tests are able to detect drug use long after it has stopped.

Donike said of the 19 competitors positively tested, six came from Cuba, two each from the United States, Canada, Chile and the Dominican Republic, and one each from Argentina, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and Venezuela. 11 were weightlifters, four athletes and the remaining four comprised a cyclist, a volleyball player, a fencer and a wrestler.

ATHLETICS

Hingsen has to pull out

Bonn (Reuters) - The World decathlon record holder, Jurgen Hingsen of West Germany, yesterday followed the 1990 Asian Games in Peking, a Chinese Olympic committee spokesman said yesterday. They have competed in the Asian Games since 1974, and earlier this year, they announced plans to build a large sports complex in the capital for major international events.

"The Chinese people, sports workers and athletes have long been interested in the Asian Games here, and this has also been repeatedly proposed by our friends in sports circles in various Asian countries," added the spokesman.

World record holder Kratoch, Scholz and Rizzi.

Peking (Reuters) - China have applied to hold the 1990 Asian Games in Peking, a Chinese Olympic committee spokesman said yesterday. They have competed in the Asian Games since 1974, and earlier this year, they announced plans to build a large sports complex in the capital for major international events.

"The Chinese people, sports workers and athletes have long been interested in the Asian Games here, and this has also been repeatedly proposed by our friends in sports circles in various Asian countries," added the spokesman.

Commercial property Jonathan Clare

Shopping centres are losing their appeal

The people who own, manage and sell through shopping centres have finally realized what the rest of us have known for a long while - that shoppers are discriminating and often quite cynical.

Shopping centres have proliferated so rapidly over the past 30 years that there are now more than 300 in Britain, many of which compete with each other. Problems have arisen as a result of their rate of spread.

First, shopping centres are no longer new and shoppers have had time to come to terms with a 1960s-style precinct proudly unveiled in the mid-1970s.

Second, shoppers who use their cars have a choice of centres and prices of goods on offer, and hypermarkets have sprung up to offer further competition. Third, the old-fashioned high street shop has fought back with late openings and the sale of specialist products. High street rents have fallen and competition from the multiple retailers has forced small concerns to modernize. Car parking, too - the lack which gave shopping centres a great advantage - is now more readily available.

These observations are made by Peter Wallis of the Specialist Research Unit, in a leaflet produced by Fitch & Co, shop interior designers with a vested interest in ensuring that the right shoppers pass their clients' doors. Mr Wallis says the basic pattern of shopping centres was fixed in the 1950s but has failed to evolve in pace with the changing tastes of consumers. "The first generation of shopping centres built in the 1960s and 1970s already look inadequate and uninteresting. The most venturesome, mobile and high spending shoppers now look for more

individual, specialist shops and service outlets," he said.

Shoppers complained that shopping centres were very predictable places, he added. There was, too, widespread comment that some shopping centres were rapidly aging in the same way as high-rise flats and becoming unpleasant and unsafe more rapidly than conventional shopping areas.

The recession has made matters worse. The number of empty premises in shopping centres is growing and shoppers notice more unlet sites in the centres than on the high streets. Attempts by the shopping centres to glamorize their premises have made their weaknesses more obvious.

The same problems have arisen in shopping centres in the United States, and no solution has yet been found there.

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Land Investment, which reported its preliminary results for the year on Tuesday, could publish its first asset revaluation for seven years in its annual report, according to Scrimgeour. Kemp-Gee's weekly review of the property market. Scrimgeour's property analysts reckon that if they company decides to comply with a statement of standard accounting practice, a figure of about 75p per share could emerge - this could give the share price a short-term boost from the present levels of around 39p before further selling.

Estates Property, which reports its final figures today should show an increase in profits of about 5 per cent on last year's £2.4m "in what has been a mediocre year for them in terms of reviews and reversions". But Scrimgeour's analysts say the revaluation will be the most interesting part of the results: they do not expect any growth over last year's 185p per share and believe there could

even be a fall. They add that the next few years will see the company's profits performance picking up, with some large reviews and reversions due. But Scrimgeour still thinks investors can find better bets in the property sector.

● Congratulations to the property teams at stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman, Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee and W Greenwell. They took the three top places in a field of 13 in the property sector of the annual analysts' league table drawn up by Continental Illinois, the United States bank. Mr Naredra Gudka's team at Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee did particularly well to come within a whisker of the top position, which has been held by Rowe & Pitman for a number of years. The analysts at W Greenwell took third place from another firm, Simon & Coates. The table is drawn up by the bank from returns from institutional fund managers that state which stockbrokers provide their most useful research.

● Mercantile House Holdings has let 3,000 sq ft of office space in Cannongate House in Cannon Street, London, to an international bank at a rent said to be more than £25 per sq ft. The bank has taken the entire first floor of the building, which Mercantile recently acquired. Mercantile and the bank were represented by Richard Saunders and Edward Erdman respectively.

Part of the former Deanery of St Paul's Cathedral has been subject to Investment Mortgage International, a San Francisco firm which describes itself as real estate merchant bankers. Originally built in 1672, The Old Deanery, Dean's Court, was until recently used as offices by Haslemere Estates. Investment Mortgage has sub-let 1,240 sq ft from Fennoscandia, a bank, which holds the head lease. The rent is said to be over £22 per sq ft. Fennoscandia and Investment Mortgage were represented by Noel Alexander and Savills respectively.



The machine and the man: The Yamaha and Freddy Spencer.

Winning means everything to the champion with the feel for victory

The new motorcycling world champion is a hard man with a deceptively soft shell. Freddy Spencer, who won the 500cc title last Sunday, blinks when he talks to a He is an American Southerner who talks with a mushy, meandering drawl, and when he curses in the presence of a lady what he says is "bullcom". But stride the time-cyber, two-stroke world Honda, Spencer, aged 21, the sport's most impressive prodigy in at least a decade, is nearly invincible.

Capable of outwrecking even the younger, Kenny Roberts, the world champion, he is also willing to force his way into the lead. In the penultimate grand prix of the season in Sweden, Roberts, who is no complainer, protested that Spencer was both at risk by taking his racing line.

To Spencer, winning has always been a matter of extreme urgency as well as a frequent pleasure. He likes the cheering crowd, the sound of champagne corks popping, the weight and feel of a victory wreath on the shoulders. He particularly likes racing. "If I was on the start line, on the back row of the grid, and there was no people watching the race," he tells in the American vernacular - "and they were only paying me a dollar, I would still try to get to the finish line first."

On the 4th of July, American Independence Day, in 1982, Spencer became the national 125cc club champion. He was picked up by a number of minor titles after that and won some of the important races in America, but he failed to take major titles. In grand prix, in which stakes are higher and the riders are all highly skilled specialists, he has accomplished what he was never able to do in American racing.

One reason may be that young Freddie has at last finished with distraction of growing up - the distraction of finding a fiancée who is a college student and a beauty queen and former Miss Shreveport. Of finding the right fast cars; he leans to porches. Of dedicating himself to his chosen sport. Spencer's high school basketball team were schoolboy champions. "If I had been a foot taller maybe even a little taller than that, I'd have gone for basketball, maybe professionally," he says with a touch of wistfulness, but no regret.

All season, Spencer was very serious about the championship, even a bit ruthless. He refused to share mechanical information with Ron Haslam, the only Briton on the Honda team. "I like Haslam all right, it's just that motor cycle racing is not a team sport," Spencer said dryly.

Indeed, the grand prix pays no bonuses for amiability. Finishing first is all that matters. But in motor cycling, you can never quite separate the man from the machine. On a slow motor cycle Spencer would not be wearing a victory wreath.

Spencer got an early and excellent start in racing. The 5ft 10ins 11 stone, Louisiana-born, racing at the age of seven on the dirt tracks of Texas, which is just over the state line of Shreveport, his home town. His father was a club racer, as was his elder brother. They pushed him hard.

Five years later on a spring day, Spencer had his first road race. He finished last, but in six months he was good enough to win the national 125cc club championship. He picked up a number of minor titles after that and won some of the important races in America, but he failed to take major titles. In grand prix, in which stakes are higher and the riders are all highly skilled specialists, he has accomplished what he was never able to do in American racing.

Adrianne Blue

CRICKET

N Zealand critical of counties

AUCKLAND (Reuters) - Shane country sides showed disrespect to New Zealand on their recent cricket tour of England by fielding substandard teams, according to Sir Alan Wright, the New Zealand manager. In an interview, he said Sir Alan said he was disappointed New Zealand failed to qualify for the World Cup finals and that two bad sessions - one in the field and one with the bat - let them down in two tests.

"At a time when we badly needed a good, solid workout before the first Test, they put out a very much second-rate side against us," he said. Sir Alan said he was disappointed New Zealand failed to qualify for the World Cup finals and that two bad sessions - one in the field and one with the bat - let them down in two tests.

Cambridge set for victory jig

By Michael Berry

A winner's prize of £1,500 is the financial incentive for the four remaining counties in the English cricket season. This weekend, Sir Alan Wright, the New Zealand manager, will visit the county of Hampshire, which is one of the four remaining counties. Sir Alan said he was disappointed New Zealand failed to qualify for the World Cup finals and that two bad sessions - one in the field and one with the bat - let them down in two tests.

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Leading first-class averages

Batting				Bowling			
Player	Runs	Wickets	Average	Player	Wickets	Runs	Average
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6
David Lloyd	1,240	24	51.6	David Lloyd	24	1,240	51.6

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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development
Get WISE, women engineers

Next week BP's £1,300m Magnus platform, 120 miles north-east of the Shetlands, will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister, using remote control. Among those who helped to bring this most northerly oil platform to fruition is a woman, civil engineer, Helen Morton, who had four trips offshore during a year on the undertaking.

"I was there when the structure was pinned on the sea-bed, Spanish welders, Dutch crew, contractors and all were there too, but I found no difficulties. As a woman I was given the two-man resident engineer's cabin to myself," Margaret Thatcher, herself a science graduate, would approve.

A few years before the Prime Minister studied at Oxford University, Lady Platt, now chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, took a mechanical science degree at Cambridge - one of five women and 250 men who squeezed the course into two wartime years. She went into aeronautical engineering, working for Hawker Aircraft on top secret experimental flights in 1943-46. By coincidence, Helen Morton, who gained her second class degree at Cambridge 31 years later in 1974, found that she was one of five women out of 250 students on the course: the percentage improvement was virtually nil.

Today Helen Morton is one of an handful of women engineers among hundreds in the BP Group engineering and technical department. The percentage follows the national pattern: 2.64 per cent of scientists and technologists are female. 7.32 per cent of other way round, 94 per cent of all women in engineering work as operators, clerical staff and in unskilled grades.

That picture is the reason for an initiative which, with a neat sense of timing, is being pressed next week: Women into Science and Engineering, WISE is the brainchild of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Engineering Council, of which Lady Platt was an early member before she joined the EOC in May. WISE will officially take to the road - literally with an exhibition bus if possible - in January.

She is as enthusiastic about this initiative - "it must reach the grassroots, schools, universities, parents, and encourage a growth in the industrial sector" - as she was about her own career. "I loved the work at Hawkers. The men on the shop floor became my friends and gave me a lot of help when I needed it. I joined British European Airways in research and development after the war. You needed a bit of courage to walk into a non-traditional job, but that was more challenging than finding 20 women who say 'it's done like this'."

A generation later Helen Morton was

Ann Hills describes
a new course for
females in a
male-dominated sphere

determined to succeed - to show, for example, that women can work on oil rigs in the North Sea. But she first tried work in offshore water, with the Thames Barrier in 1976-8. "I believe you have to convince the management by sticking to being pushy, aggressive or complaining. If I were labelled as a feminist they wouldn't take me seriously." She is still hoping to taste "the glamorous side" a posting abroad. "San Francisco would be wonderful. China is faintly on the cards," she says. Meanwhile, "a lot of the work is administrative. I'm involved with studies for off-shore platforms - when they take off that's exciting."

Helen is secretary of the Women's Engineering Society, whose 500 members are mostly in London and Manchester, and include a few university groups. The society gives careers advice, holds seminars, publishes a quarterly journal, *The Woman Engineer*, and distributes a video of the BBC TV film on careers for women in engineering, made in the Open Door slot *Jobs for the Boys*. There are two sister organizations - the Electrical Association for Women and the British Women Pilots' Association.

To Lady Platt, all progressive developments are relevant to the success of the year-long WISE course, but they must be tailored. The EOC has just awarded £5,745 to Richard Pearson of the Institute of Manpower Studies at the University of Sussex to study the effect company sponsorship has on women studying engineering.

He will be looking at how sponsorship influences choice of course and career, and why women, who now make up 5 per cent of engineering students in higher education, have difficulties in gaining practical work experience. Dr Susan Bullivant of the department of engineering mathematics at Loughborough University will soon report to the Engineering Council and the EOC on current projects aimed at encouraging girls to take up engineering.

They are surprisingly numerous if small in scale. At Norwich City College, 14 women over 25 years old have just completed a one-year full-time course to gain basic engineering skills. The University of Bradford recently held a seminar for younger students, on "Chemical engineering: a career for women". This month the Polytechnic of the South Bank is launching a one-

year course in electronics for women. The Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) had 400 GCE A-level and SCE H-grade pupils on its Insight 1983 three and four-day residential programmes at 10 universities, to focus on engineering careers. A total of 823 applications were received - half had to be turned down, but the board hopes to repeat Insight in 1984.

Their Girl Technician sponsorship is not so keenly taken up. This aims to encourage girls to train as technicians by giving a grant of £6,000 to firms who recruit a girl extra to their technician requirements. Up to 250 grants are on offer, but under half that number have been applied for. "We are anxious to get the full complement, and girls can be considered up to November," says John Burdette of the EITB. Simple careers advice is offered in the board's leaflet - *Engineering needs the woman's touch*.

Will WISE prove that to be true? Lady Platt believes the answer is yes, but only if females recognize that engineering embraces everyone's life: it is the pump that supplies water to our taps, the wheel of a car, a television screen. "It isn't remote, cold, hard or unattractive. The manufacturing industry accounts for 75 per cent of exports," Lady Platt, who is on the House of Lords select committee on science and technology, points out.

She believes that, to explain reality, industry must liaise with schools and colleges, sending teachers on courses, offering projects and competitions. BP have found that girls do not always respond. Of the 100 pupils from 21 schools who are through to next month's final in Buildingbot, only two are girls. Yet this project has excited the most interest nationally.

An all-girl team did enter the recent Challenge to Youth hovercraft competition. They came from Redwood School, BP's stage-a-disco competition was a contrast: 90 per cent of entries were girls, and the company finds that they tend to show more design flair than boys.

Positive discrimination is still necessary. Nearly a score of committees, councils and training boards are in agreement and they have pledged support for WISE. Nineteen-eighty-four will be a year with a push. We will promote the idea that jobs in the future will be much more technically based and that girls are needed", Lady Platt summed up.

In January a pamphlet will be published to provide contacts during WISE. A shorter list is now available from Julia Watson, The Engineering Council, Canberra House, 10-16 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3ER (01-240 7891).

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This vacancy calls for candidates aged in their 20's or early 30's, who have achieved at least 2 years successful practical experience servicing institutional clients, gained either in London or Australia. A mix of both locations, having lived in Australia, will be a definite advantage. Responsibilities will cover the continued build up of business for institutional and substantial private clients on Australian industrial, oil, gas, and mining stocks. Close liaison will be maintained with a substantial and successful mining team. Periodic visits of up to 6 weeks duration to Australia will be necessary. The successful candidate will be expected to carve out a significant share of business in this market, backed up by excellent research, and where necessary, additional training will be provided. A highly competitive salary + bonus is negotiable, + contributory pension. Applications in strict confidence under reference ISAM 4200/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED,
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576. TELEX: 887374. FAX: 01-638 9216

*Please only contact us if you are applying for the above position

Media Appointments



Press/Information

The Central Office of Information needs an Information Officer for its London Correspondents' Service. This small unit services London-based overseas Press and Radio correspondents with the dual aim of increasing the journalists' knowledge of the UK and encouraging informed reporting of the country's strengths and achievements, together with well-balanced comment on government policies.

The successful candidate will be required to research and initiate ideas for programmes and briefings, accompany groups of journalists, develop good relations with Government departments and outside organisations, and gain the respect of individual correspondents. Applicants must have a good knowledge of British affairs and institutions, a highly-developed news sense and an appreciation of journalistic needs.

Previous experience in journalism would be an asset. The starting salary will be within the range of £9,416 to £11,458 per annum according to experience and qualifications. The post carries 22 days annual leave and promotion prospects.

Please send a postcard for an application form to the Central Office of Information, Room 159, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1N 2PD quoting reference number 124/NTC/83. The closing date for returned forms is 29 September 1983.

General Appointments

VACANCY FOR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN A
MEDICAL RESEARCH CHARITY

The Cancer Research Campaign invites applications for the post of Secretary General.

The Campaign is one of the largest national charities. Its role is the support of cancer research and the effort, currently £19 million annually, is entirely dependent on the success of its fund-raising.

The Secretary General is head of the salaried staff. Administrative ability is of paramount importance. Medical or scientific qualifications would be an advantage but are not essential. The preferred age group is 45-55 and the appointment will be for 10 years subject to renewal up to 65 or, exceptionally, 67. The salary is about £20,000 and there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further information, apply (marked 'Confidential') to The Deputy Chairman, Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 6AR.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Food For Thought

Smart and personable. Living locally with experience to serve for restaurants. Evening/weekends

Phone or call in at:

DRAKES

2a Pond Place,

Fulham Rd, SW3

Tel: 584 8869

GROOM/HOUSEKEEPER

Required to care for the household of a wealthy family. 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 cars. Salary £10,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

Box 1215H The Times

Hoggett Bowers
Executive Selection Consultants
BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE and SHEFFIELD
Technical DirectorProcess Machinery/Cost Reduction
West Wales, c.£20,000

The company is a world leader in its field and intends to remain so. They now need an outstanding engineer to direct all process and product developments. Candidates should be qualified electrical/mechanical engineers and have exhibited unusual design flair by a sustained record of successful developments in process machinery for the cost reduction of high volume batch produced precision products. In addition they must contribute to the senior management team in a professional multi-location £40m turnover company. Employment conditions are excellent in a most attractive rural area.

J.H.E. Davies, Ref: 37315/T. Male or female candidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form. 0222-700633, 3A Hickman Road, Penarth, Cardiff, SOUTH GLAMORGAN CF6 2AJ.

INTERVIEWER
DIRECTOR
DESIGNATE

An important placement service is required by a leading international recruitment consultancy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment of senior executives in the financial services sector. The post is based in London and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in a senior recruitment role. The salary is £20,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mr. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

Tel: Mr. Gregory Jones
on 01-434-2566 or
01-439-0058

ACCOUNTS CLERK/
SUPERVISOR ALSO HOUSE
MANAGER AND COMPUTER
OPERATIONS ANALYST

WANTED
£7,000 - £10,000 P.A.
Company has expansion from 10
40 people to over 100. C.V. to M.D.
25, Villiers St,
London WC2N 6NL

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATION OF AID
For the 1984-85 season, the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) is seeking a Travelling Representative of Aid to be based in London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment of new staff to the BOAC. The post is based in London and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in a senior recruitment role. The salary is £20,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mr. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

PROPERTY WANTED

AMERICAN PROF. / academic couple seek furnished house in SW3, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 cars. Salary £10,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

MANHATTAN properties, East 42nd Street, New York City, 10017. Tel: 212 693 0168.

NORTH OF THAMES

1. SUPERIOR LUXURY MANOR, 12 and 13th century, situated in the heart of the North Thames area. 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 cars. Salary £10,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

EALING

2 and 3rd floor, situated in the heart of the Ealing area. 10 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 10 cars. Salary £10,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

£36,500

250-260 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

Box 1215H The Times

Managing
Director
£40,000+

This is a challenging and outstanding opportunity to take a small company with a unique consumer product to national status.

We seek an experienced operator in the field of direct sales to market in the United Kingdom a technically proven energy saving device for use in the home. The device has been successfully launched in the U.S.A. and is now being manufactured in the U.K.

The successful applicant will have a proven successful background in direct sales and marketing and be able to recruit and motivate a sales team. The applicant will be expected to invest up to £50,000 in the company and will be a substantial equity holder.

Applications, with a full CV, should be sent, in the first instance, to Robert Lunn & Lunn, 2 Sheep Street, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, the company's solicitors.

ARTS, GARDEN and/or History

Graduates who may be interested in careers in the arts or history should apply to the Arts and Humanities Council. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment of new staff to the Council. The post is based in London and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in a senior recruitment role. The salary is £20,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mr. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT

Required for general running of a small business. 10 years' experience. Salary £10,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mrs. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

FINANCIAL PUBLISHERS

Seeking a person with a background in publishing to manage the financial aspects of a new publication. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment of new staff to the publication. The post is based in London and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in a senior recruitment role. The salary is £20,000 p.a. + expenses. Please send CV to: Mr. J. Smith, 123 Main St, London W1A 1AA.

Box 1215H The Times

DO YOU WANT A CAREER
IN ADVERTISING?

Sodler & Hennessey, the Health Care Division of Young & Rubicam, are looking for a graduate trainee to join the client services team of this fast-expanding agency.

The ideal applicant will have a degree or equivalent administrative, managerial or financial experience, normally as the result of holding responsible posts in the industrial, commercial or related sectors. While no formal qualifications are required, candidates should be of good graduate or equivalent professional standard.

Salary commensurate with position and usual large company benefits.

In the first instance, please write to Phil Welch (enclosing your CV) at Sodler & Hennessey Ltd, Greater London House, Hampstead Road, London, NW1 7QP.

DEAL WITH PEOPLE

Central London / Harrow
As part of the UK's largest Employment Agency group specialising in Accountancy Staff, we wish to recruit two people (25-35) for our permanent accountancy staff. If you are a well-educated, self-motivated person, a full CV can justify early re-employment rates. We would enjoy the challenge of working in a vibrant, enterprising and socially aware environment. Please ring

01-828-6004

Accountancy Personnel

1 Glen House, Stag Place, London SW1

Box 1215H The Times

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER

Our organisation is one of the leading Specialist Security Companies operating from Central London and we have a vacancy for a self-motivated graduate as a Trainee Manager.

The person appointed will perform a wide variety of duties including sole responsibility for co-ordination and daily running of Divisional Activities as well as a close involvement both in Operations and all aspects of client liaison. A large emphasis will be placed on generating new business for which full training will be provided.

Applicants, aged 23 to 30, with a degree and an ability to demonstrate commercial flair should also be able to work independently under pressure, have a sense of humour, be smart in appearance to hold a full UK driving licence.

We offer a competitive starting salary but perhaps more importantly excellent prospects for career development to Management Level.

Applications, in writing please, by 15th September, 1983, to: Mary Sanson, Personnel Manager, Consolidated Sales Ltd, 10-12 Emerald Street, LONDON, WC1N 3DX.

TRAINEE EXECUTIVES

circs £12,000

Intelligent, ambitious graduates required for established leading Commercial, Engineering, or other sectors. Candidates must have a degree and good communication skills.

Basic: £6-7,000 (neg.)

High performers will earn £12,000 in first year. Telephone: 01-430 5821, Ext. 1.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax** AM: News, weather, sport and traffic conditions - available on all sets, whether or not they have teletext facility.
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time**: With Nick Ross and Frank Bower. Includes news bulletin at 6.30 and on the half hour until 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; Farming between 6.30 and 7.00; Keep (6.45 - 7.00); Tonight's television (7.15 - 7.30); Morning papers (7.30 - 8.00); Horoscope (8.30 - 8.45); Doctor (8.30 - 9.00); Closes down at 9.00.

TV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines**. Followed by *Sesame Street* with The Muppets; 10.25 *Scientific International*: Scientific research series; 10.35 *Struggle Beneath the Sea*: The Goetz and the Wolf; 11.00 *History of the Motor Car*: the automobile business in the 1980s and 1970s, with the start of Japanese competition; 11.25 *Aladdin's Lamp*; cartoon; 11.35 *Freemantle Special*: Outdoor activities; 11.45 *Holdings youngsters* (r).

- 12.00 *Hegarty's treasure hunt* tale, with George Cole (also at 4.00); 12.10 *Get up and Go!* with Beryl Reid; 12.30 *The Sullivan*.

- 1.00 **News After Noon**: With Richard Whitmore and Fern Birtch; 1.27 *Financial Report*. And sub-titled news headlines; 1.30 *Seppies* for the very young.

- 1.45 **The Zoo**: How London Zoo, in Regent's Park, came into existence, thanks to the efforts of a group of naturalists 150 years ago. With David Attenborough (r).

- 2.35 **Film: The Crowded Sky** (1980) Thrills-in-the-air drama about a United States Navy jet and an airliner carrying 62 passengers that are speeding towards each other. Starring Dana Andrews, Efram Zimbalist, John Kerr, Keenan Wynn and Anne Francis. Directed by Joseph Pevney.

- 4.20 **Play School**: See also BBC2, 10.30 for details; 4.45 *Hedge*: Part 23 of this made-for-TV series based on the children's classic about an orphan girl, starring Katha Pollitt (r).

- 5.05 **John Craven's Newsround**: 5.15 *Charlie Brown*: The American cartoon boy moves out of his newspaper cartoon environment.

- 5.40 **News**: With Moira Stuart; 6.05 *South East* at 6.30; 6.30 *Cartoon*: *Winning Cartoons* The Dot and the Line.

- 6.40 **Kick Start**: Heat two. Riders from Britain, Belgium, Italy and the United States bid for a place in next week's final for the Lombard Trophy.

- 7.10 **Angels**: Second visit of the week to Heath Green Hospital to find out what the nurses, doctors and patients are up to.

- 7.35 **Top of the Pops** with Peter Powell, Andy Peebles.

- 8.10 **Famer Rumours** are circulating that Lydie and Reardon are having an affair.

- 9.30 **News**: with Sue Lawley. And weather prospects.

- 9.25 **The Godfather**: The third part of this gripping of Francis Ford Coppola's two films about a Sicilian crime dynasty - the US has a high mortality rate with the mafia families cashing in at-out-of-control.

- 11.35 **The World of Golf**: First of seven films about the history of the game. Tonight, the growth of the pioneer Scots clubs. Presented by Peter Alcock. Ends at 12.05.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 1500m; VHF 92-95; BBC 1: 155kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: 648kHz/463m.



Derek Newark as W. C. Fields: Hollywood hits (Channel 4, 10.30)

BBC 2

- 8.05 **Open University** (until 8.10) *Minor*; 8.30 *Fishing Quotas*; 8.55 *Health care*; 9.20 *Measurements of Madness*; 7.45 *Cost Benefit Analysis*.

- 10.30 **Play School**: Janet Quin-Harkin's story *Magic Growing Power* (also on BBC 1 at 4.20); Closes down at 10.55.

- 10.55 **Education in Portugal**: Open University film, made in 1977, charting developments in the country's schooling since the 1974 revolution.

- 5.35 **P.A.C.T.S.**: Coaching in football. Part seven - *Attacking in the Attacking Third of the Field* (1). With Ron Greenwood, Kevin Keegan and other coaches and players (r).

- 6.00 **Film: Tanzania's Fight for Life** (1982) The jungle superman comes to the aid of a research hospital in danger from a local with doctor. With Gordon Scott, Eric Bristow (Jane), Richie Soriano and James Edwards.

- 7.25 **Open Space: Downtown** Video A film about the American independent film and video producer Jon Alpert who, with his Japanese wife, holds free classes in video techniques as a community resource (see also 10.20pm).

- 7.55 **The Best of Best of Brass**: Concert by Desford Colliery Brass Band, with guests Don Lusher and Kenny Baker. From Derby.

- 8.30 **Travelers in Time**: Storm Cape Horn (1929) John Johnson's epic 11,000 mile voyage from Hamburg to Chile, via Cape Horn in a four-masted barque called *Peking*, and his battle with the great winter gale of November 1929 that wrecked 98 ships in the North Sea. (See Choice).

- 9.00 **Edinburgh International Festival**: *Maestro* by Ian Kermode. Reports on the feast of music and visual arts, including the Vienna 1980 Exhibition, and Music and the Royal Scottish Museum. Plus excerpts featuring the Tokyo String Quartet and the Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra from Budapest.

- 9.50 **Ship Country**: with the Dillards, Roy Acuff, Barbara Fairchild, Bruce Fretts and Bobby Bare.

- 10.20 **Open Space: Health Care** - *Your Money or Your Life* A comparison between two very different systems of health care in the United States, in a public New York hospital, and a private one. The film was made by Jon Alpert and his wife Kaiko Tsuru (see 7.25pm entry).

- 11.00 **Newsnight**: Bulletins and Analysis.

- 11.55 **Open University** (until 1.15am) *Ecology*, grasses and agriculture; 12.20 *Open University* (until 1.15am) *Teaching by Telephone*.

- 12.10 **Night Thoughts** with Mgr Bruce Kent.

CHOICE

which was ship. Maximum effort all round - by Mr Johnson who is still alive to tell the tale (and tell it with relish), by Nature pushing herself to the outer limits of fury, and by the BBC engineers for fitting "library" storm sounds to Mr Johnson's silent pictures so skilfully that you might be fearful that the gales that threaten to send Mr Johnson and the lavatory basins to the bottom of the sea, will also knock the ornaments off the top of your television set.

● "On my soul, just like Heaven" says W C Fields, running his expert eye along the shelves of spirits in a west London supermarket in *HOLLYWOOD HITS* CHISWICK

CHANNEL 4

- 9.30 **TUC 1983**: Live coverage of the morning's debates at Blackpool. Introduced by Gus Macdonald. With educational enlightenment from Gordon Burns and Peter Allen. Ends at 12.45.

- 2.15 **TUC 1983**: Back to Winter Gardens in Blackpool for the afternoon's debates on this, the fourth day of the Congress.

- 5.00 **People's Court**: Real cases, heard not in court but in the studio, in front of a former judge, Joseph A. Wapner, and with genuine drama, and with the cases of the *Shoggy Robbery*.

- 5.30 **Fanny Waterman's** *Progress*: First of 10 films in which the concert pianist and founder of the Law personal choice of poetry and prose. Readers: John Walters and Richard Oakes.

- 6.00 **The Addams Family**: Creepy fun, based on the popular American cartoon characters about a ghoulish family who live with a disembodied hand called The Thing.

- 6.30 **The Good Food Show**: Expert guidance for hearty and discerning eaters from Prue Leith, Bill Weeks, Richard Wyatt, Clive Gurnell and Su Ingle.

- 7.00 **Channel Four News**, including *Business News* at 7.35.

- 7.50 **Commas**: A film for the view of the director of the *Shoggy Robbery*.

- 8.00 **Taking a Line for a Walk**: The works of the Swiss painter Paul Klee supply the starting point for Lesley Keen's experimental animated film, partly made on a computer.

- 9.00 **Soap**: Jessica Chester and the butler, Brenda, create more havoc at Jessica's murder trial.

- 9.30 **Out**: Final episode of the thriller series starring Tom Bell as the former inmate determined to find out who sent him to jail, the crooks are now becoming desperate.

- 10.30 **Hollywood Hits**: *Chiswick*: TV version of Mike Sheridan's stage presentation in which Derek Newark plays W. C. Fields, returning to Earth for a final appearance at the Chiswick Empire. As the theatre site has not become a supermarket, that is where the great comedian does his stuff, with Elizabeth Counsell, Steve Gardner and Julie Strand.

- 11.55 **What the Papers Say**: with Russell Davies of *The Sunday Times*.

Radio 4

- 6.00 **News Briefing**, 6.10 *Farming Today*, 6.25 *Shipping*, 6.30 *News Summary*, Today, including 6.45 *Prayer for the Day*, 6.55 *Weather*, 7.00 *Today's News*, 7.25 *Ship*, 7.30, 8.30 *News Summary*, 7.45 *Thought for the Day*, 7.55 *Weather*, 8.00 *Today's News*, 8.25 *Ship*.

- 8.43 **"The People of the Sea"** by David Thomson (4). Reader: Denis Hawthorn.

- 8.57 *Weather*, Travel, 9.00 *News*: Checkpoint. Roger Cook investigates the problems of unfair dealings and injustice.

- 9.30 **The Living World**, 10.00 *News*: Russell Tarry's Musical *Encore* with guest, Julian Mitchell.

- 10.30 **Storying**: 'A Life by Henry V. Reader: the author, 11.05 *Daily Service*, 11.40 *News*, Travel, With Great Pleasure Alan Bleasdale.

- 11.45 *News*: The Archers, 12.00 *News*: The Archers, 12.15 *Shipping Forecast*.

- ENGLAND: VHF as above except 12.30-12.40, 12.45-12.50, 1.25-2.00 *Listening*, 2.05-2.55 *PM* (continued), 11.00 *Study on 4*, 11.30-12.10 *am* Open University.

Radio 3

- 6.55 *Weather*, 7.00 *News*, 7.05 *Morning Concert* part one. Works include John Blow's *Suite No 4* in C; *Sax* (Summer Music); *Clarin* (Clarinet Concert No 3 in B flat, Op 11, soloist: Tina King).

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- 6.00 **News**, Just After Four. With Radio Times Drama Award winner Margaret Pines.

- 4.10 **A Good Read**. Paperback reviews.

- 4.40 **Story Time**: 'The Transit of Venus' by Stephen Laycock (2). 5.00 *PM: News Magazine*, 5.55 *Weather*, Programme News, 6.00 *The Six O'clock News*, 6.30 *Brain of Britain* 1983, 7.00 *News*: The Archers, 7.20 *Concert Prelude*.

- 7.20 *Proms* 83 from the Royal Albert Hall. Part 1: Bartok and Mozart (see panel).

- 8.20 **1983 Stanley Williamson** opens the film in Cambridge 100 years ago.

- 8.40 *Proms* 83: Part 2: Mozart and Tchaikovsky. Arts magazine, 9.30 *News*, 10.00 *The World Tonight* News, 11.00 *A Book at Bedtime*: The World of the West by Carson McCullers (4).

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Radio 3

- 6.55 *Weather*, 7.00 *News*, 7.05 *Morning Concert* part one. Works include John Blow's *Suite No 4* in C; *Sax* (Summer Music); *Clarin* (Clarinet Concert No 3 in B flat, Op 11, soloist: Tina King).

- 8.00 *News*, 8.05 *Morning Concert* part two. Works include: *Concerto for Trumpets*, *Impromptu*, *Symphony*, *Brussels* (Ballets, Op 10, No 3 and 4, and *Ensemble*, Haydn (Cello Concerto, Op 12, No 1, soloist: Lynne Harrell, soloist).

Radio 4

- 6.00 **News**, Just After Four. With Radio Times Drama Award winner Margaret Pines.

TONIGHT'S PROM

- 7.30 **Bartok**: Dvorak, Mozart: Piano Concerto No 12.

- 8.40 **Mozart**: *Serenata notturna*, K 239. Tchaikovsky: *Serenade for Strings* in G major, Op 44. The Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra. With Zoltan Kocsis (piano). On Radio 3 and 4, stereo.

- 9.00 **News**, 9.05 *This Week's Composer*: Franz Schmidt, Symphony No 3; Tchaikovsky in D minor; and Hallelujah Prelude.

- 10.00 *Stravinsky and Bach*: works include Stravinsky's *Monumentum pro Gesualdo di Venosa*, and the *Bach Suite No 3* in D major, BWV 1068.

- 11.00 **Edinburgh International Festival**: Part one. The Schenberg Ensemble play works by Debussy (*Prelude a l'apres-midi d'un faune*), Busoni (*arrang*), Schumann and Zieminski (*Masterly Songs* from Op.13).

- 11.35 **A Vision of the World**: John Franklyn-Robbins reads the story of the World's Cheevers.

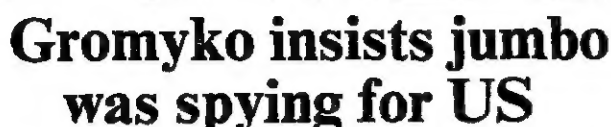
- 11.50 **Edinburgh Festival concert**: part two. Reger, arr. Schenberg (*Romantic Suite*, Op 125).

- 1.00 **Mozart and Chopin**: piano recital by Arthur Balsam. Includes Mozart's *Rondo in A minor*, K 595, and Chopin's *Waltz in A minor*, Op 34, No 2.

- 1.45 **The Book with Seven Seats**: Peter Powell, including 5.30 *Newsbeat*, 7.00 *Talkback*. Tonight's programme deals with the issue of corporal punishment. 8.00 *David Jensen*, 10.00-10.30 *Paul V*

Grieving thousands vent their fury on Soviet Union

"We found the Soviet account outrageous when it was first issued" one Western diplomat commented "but Moscow obviously thinks it has become more acceptable through constant repetition."



More than 100,000 people gathering at the Seoul memorial service yesterday (above) for the victims on the KAZ airliner shot down by the Russians; and (below) New York policewomen arresting a demonstrator trying to throw red paint on the Soviet mission

the precise steps for the International Civil Aviation Organization's council meeting in Montreal in a week's time, when an international inquiry will also be called for.

Swift and effective moves by as many nations as possible was

Sir Geoffrey said that one of the main objects of discussions on Tuesday with the Spanish Foreign Minister Señor Fernando Moran, had been to arrange another meeting. They agreed to meet before the end of the month at a United Nations gathering in New York.

France threa

Continued from page 1

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tens Chouf b

However, Palestinian guerrillas almost always refer to the "Lebanese Forces" - the sanitized name for the Christian Phalangist militia - as the "isolationists" or the "Ktaib" (Arabic for the Phalange). None the less, the Palestine Liberation Organization has itself said that it is joining the battles in the mountains.

ombardment

● **ROME:** Mr Walid Jumblatt, Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister ending the fighting in (John Earle writes).

Signor Craxi invited him by telephone after a meeting with General Farez Habib, personal envoy of President Gemayel.

Israeli gloom, page 6

France threatens Chouf bombardment

Continued from page 1
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Greece bows to the Scotch invasion

The glut, combined with a freeze on the beer price imposed by the government, put all but one of the six beer companies in the red after 1981. Two closed down in 1983 and a third is ready to pull out.

Last year Greece imported over six million bottles of whisky, more than the total for the two preceding years. Its popularity defies Greek luxury and other taxes that push the import price up by 160 percent.

percent. Last week there was a competitive French attempt to take advantage of the Greek departure from traditional drinking patterns: walls in Athens showed posters of two smiling French sailors flanking a pretty girl in a striped navy blouse, to announce the arrival in Greece of Pernod. "You know Pernod," said one onlooker. "It's the French 'ouzo'."

Mario Modiano

Mario Modiano

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Concert by Selkirk Amateur
Operatic Society, Victoria Hall,
Selkirk, 7.30

The Library Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

A Question of Unbelief: A Buyer's Market; The Acceptance Movie, by Anthony
 Bonner, 256 pp., \$12.95, 0-393-02911-9

Cesar & Augustus, by Ronald Harwood (Methuen, \$2.95)

English Characters, by Tony Evans and Candice Lyston Green, introduction by John
 Galsworthy (Wendlandt, \$3.95)

Four Plays, by P. G. Wodehouse (Methuen, \$2.95)

I'm Not Complaining, by Ruth Adams (Virago, \$3.95)

P. G. Wodehouse, by P. G. Wodehouse (Methuen, \$2.95)

**Scenes from Provincial Life; Scenes from Married Life; Scenes from Metropolitan
 Life**, by William Cocher (Methuen, \$3.95)

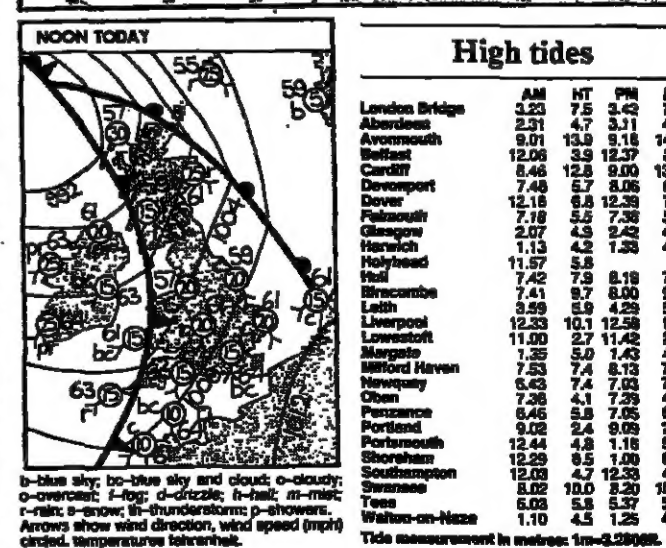
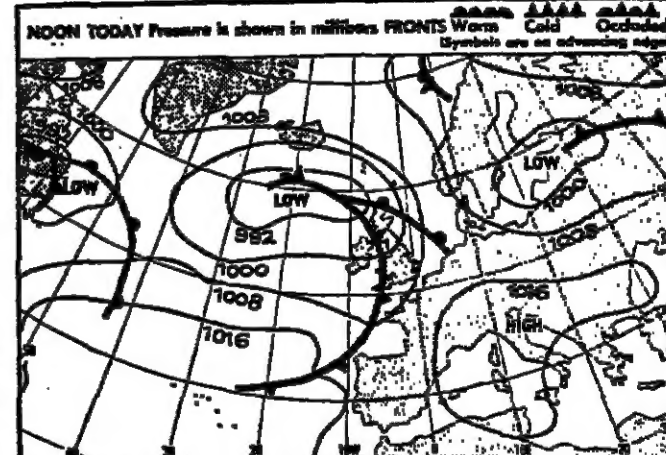
Sutton in Chains, by James Mortimer (Century, \$4.95)

The Abduction, by Gertrude Christian Seiber (Methuen, \$1.95)

The Life of Riley, by Anthony Cronin (Faber, \$3.25)

General situation: Frontal troughs will move E across the British Isles but will become slow - moving over N Scotland.

6am to midnight



A 25x25 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is black and white, with black squares indicating non-letter positions. Numbers 1 through 25 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are distributed as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
- Row 2: 9, 10, 11, 12
- Row 3: 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
- Row 4: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
- Row 5: 24, 25

1	A tidy place in central Guam to	6	The Light has nothing on but
2	beats the hell out of	7	scurrilous stuff (7).
3	Idea order for puddings (5-3).	7	A turn after sound stage gives us
4	Conveyance made for the Dark	8	the lead (8).
5	Continent? (5-3).	8	Too far to go to these? (8).
10	How much a horse can make (6).	14	Humiliation in a place for
11	Big noise takes royalty as a	15	Players going after contemptible
12	story-teller (8).	16	type that spoils a putting green?
13	Such stories are a way put		(4-4).
14	together roughly (6)	16	Act Comus badly to make us
15	Kind of office where the staff are		familiar with it (8).
16	not divided (4-4).	17	Hard to say if it's one of those
17	We all share in this good fortune		sold on the Stage (3,5).
18	(4).	18	How biblical characters were
19	Died aboard, from convulsions?		given a start in life (8).
20	Suspension of penny postage	19	It produces copies for a variety
	arrangement (8).		of clients (7).
20	Tom taking the mickey? (6).		

UP

- 23 **1** *Wholesome result of throwing good eggs together* (8).
- 24 *Epithet for one whose ticker has stopped?* (8).
- 25 *Gift of money* (6).

DOWN

- 2 *Cross note about wild young things* (8).
- 3 *Rules of procedure for Public Record Office to pass* (8).
- 4 *Distribution of a portion - of* (8).

Exhibitions at Fairlynnch, the Budleigh Salterton Arts Centre and Museum; Mon to Sat 2.30 to 5 (ends October).

The recent and courageous 2,500 mile round voyage to the Azores by Mike Spring, the disabled yachtsman from Solihull was made on behalf of the Pain Relief Foundation but entirely at his own cost. His object was to draw attention to the Pain Relief Foundation's need for funds. Any donations should be sent to: The Pain Relief Foundation, Freepost, Liverpool L9 9AB.

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia \$	1.78	1.78
Austria Sch	29.20	27.80
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada \$	1.91	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.98	14.28
England Mks	2.94	2.84

Tribute to "Few"

Finningley, near Doncaster and RAF Leuchars, near St Andrews. The Battle of Britain Memorial Flight will provide the link with "the Few" and the modern service will be represented by the Red Arrows and RAF Falcons parachute team.

Lighting-up time

London 8.03 pm to 5.55 am
Bristol 8.12 pm to 6.05 am
Edinburgh 8.21 pm to 6.01 am
Manchester 8.13 pm to 6.01 am
Penzance 8.23 pm to 6.18 am

Yesterday

	C	F	C	F
Belfast	19	61	Guernsey	17
Birmingham	19	65	Isle of Man	11
Blackpool	16	61	Jersey	18
Bristol	19	65	London	18
Cardiff	19	65	Manchester	18

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 21° (70°); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50°). Humidity: 51 per cent. Wind: 24hr to 6 pm, 4hr to 6 pm, 24hr to 6 pm, 3.2hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1019.5 millibars (76.3 in).
 1,000 millibars = 29.93 in.

[illegible][illegible]